

10th Royal Chief in Europe

Boost to Pretenders Is Seen In Accession of Juan Carlos

By William Tuohy

ROME, Nov. 21.—The accession of Prince Juan Carlos to the Spanish throne tomorrow will give a lift to the flagging spirits of European monarchists, who have watched the number of royal heads of state dwindle during this century.

Sahara Pact Is Published By Morocco

RABAT, Nov. 21 (AP).—A three-nation agreement on the future of Spanish Sahara published by Morocco today confirmed officially for the first time that the three governments decided against holding a referendum among the Saharans.

The referendum has long been demanded by Algeria, with the backing of the Soviet Union and its allies. The agreement among Morocco, Mauritania and Spain was declared "null and void" by Algeria soon after it was signed in Madrid last Friday.

The agreement—called a "tripartite declaration" by Morocco—recognized the principle of self-determination of the estimated 700,000 Sahara inhabitants, however, by declaring in the third of its articles:

"The views of the Saharan population as expressed by the Jemaa (territorial assembly) shall be respected."

The Jemaa is an assembly of tribal chiefs whose president came to the Moroccan city of Agadir earlier this month to pay public homage to King Hassan II and ask pardon for his earlier backing of the Algerian armed independence movement known as the Polisario Front.

The agreement made no reference to an earlier accord between Morocco and Mauritania to partition the mineral-rich 105,000-square-mile territory between them in defiance of Algeria's support for Polisario. It also mentions King Hassan's "march of conquest" into the Sahara by tens of thousands of unarmed Moroccans, immediately before the Madrid negotiations.

The agreement said Spain will definitely end its role in the Sahara on Feb. 28, handing over sovereignty to the Jemaa. Meanwhile, Morocco and Mauritania will each nominate a deputy governor to assist the Spanish governor in administration of the territory.

Move to Quit By Moynihan

(Continued from Page 1)

President Ford—in the course of the morning. He said that he called the news conference because "of the kinds of things that have been in the papers," but had canceled it because "we weren't finally satisfied with what we were going to say."

Colleagues' Displeasure

Recent press accounts have noted public and private displeasure expressed by Western diplomats over the UN ambassador's style and tactics.

Asked about rumors that the ambassador was planning to resign, Mr. Moynihan's spokesman said only that he was authorized to note that "everyone leaves eventually but I have no statement to make today."

Later, asked by reporters whether he was going to resign, Mr. Moynihan replied: "I haven't resigned."

The 46-year-old former Harvard professor and adviser to ex-Presidents John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon came to the United Nations at Mr. Ford's request after writing in a commentary magazine article in January that the United States should combat the rhetoric of the anti-democratic U.S. majority. He also wrote that the U.S. representative here should be "fearful for the truths that he might tell."

Observers here suggested two possible motivations for the ambassador's move toward resignation.

Popularity Rating

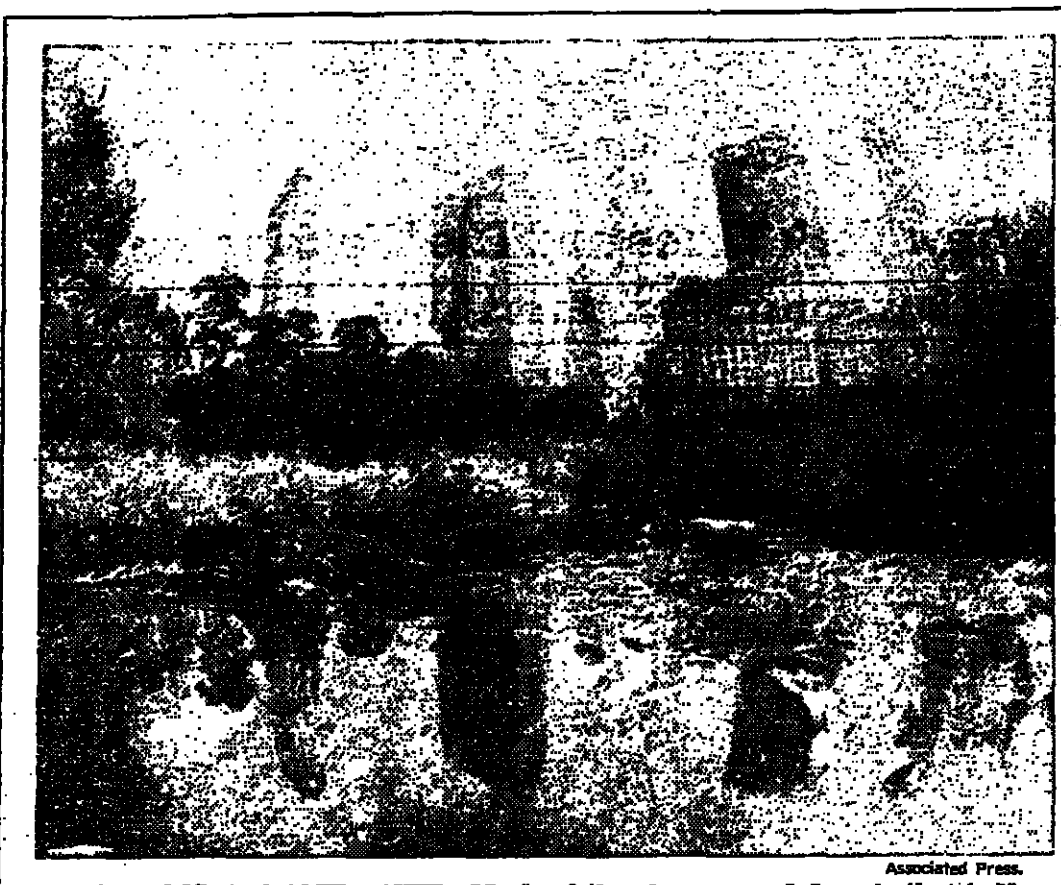
One was that he knew he was too popular domestically for Mr. Ford to drop and wanted to be asked to stay on so that he could demand more freedom from State Department limitations on his UN actions.

The other was that he wants to resign now to leave the impression that he is being forced out by Mr. Kissinger's failure to support his strong position on human rights. Then, after some time elapses, he could run for public office without being accused of using the UN as a platform for personal political gain.

And in France, the Count of Paris is the pretender to the French throne, which has not existed for more than a century.

In Spain, Juan Carlos was crowned from the age of 10 by Gen. Franco to take power in some form after the dictator left the scene. Juan Carlos is the grandson of King Alfonso XIII, who was the last monarch to rule Spain. Juan Carlos's father, Don Juan, is still alive, and at 62, has not given up hope of somehow taking the place of his son on the Spanish throne.

© Los Angeles Times.



MONEY WORS. CLEAN UP LATER—Much of the elegance and despair that is New York City is reflected in this littered backwater of The Pond in Central Park, where a planned refurbishing project is endangered by the city's fiscal problems.

Only 2 Chiefs of State Committed to Attend Attendance at Franco Rites Stir Debates

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Even in death, Generalissimo Francisco Franco has generated controversy in Europe. His funeral Sunday and Prince Juan Carlos's installation tomorrow as king of Spain have prompted a wave of debates over who should attend what.

The United States announced today that Vice-President Rockefeller would attend both ceremonies, plus a third, a religious ceremony Thursday for the new king. The United States will be one of the few democratic countries to be represented by the same man at all events.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will go to the Te Deum religious service Thursday. At the funeral, France will be represented by a cabinet minister. Britain will be represented by a peer at the funeral and a member of the royal family, perhaps Princess Anne, at the swearing in.

Leftists' Attacks

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson came under leftist attacks today for sending anyone at all to the funeral of Gen. Franco, who died yesterday at the age of 82. Labor members of Parliament went on strike today to protest the sending of Lord Shepherd, speaker of the House of Lords, to the funeral, and 40 Labor MPs wrote a letter of protest to Mr. Wilson.

French Socialist leader François Mitterrand called Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's gesture "pre-mature" and said: "Personally I do not approve it."

So far, the only chiefs of state to announce plans to attend the funeral are Jordan's King Hussein and President Augusto Pinochet of Chile.

The controversy that surrounded Gen. Franco during his 36-year reign also showed up in the official messages sent by European leaders to the Spanish government. "Condolences" was the strongest word used by the British while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's only reference to Gen. Franco was that he had "dominated the history of his country for 40 years."

Bonn announced today that President Walter Scheel would attend the Te Deum service and that Agriculture Minister Joseph Erl would go to the funeral. The government today defended its decision to order flags flown at half mast yesterday—a move attacked by West German labor. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said that it was protocol and had "nothing to do with politics."

The Vatican is sending no special representatives to the funeral. Instead, the Holy See will be represented by the nuncio in Madrid, the Most Rev. Luigi Daddato.

The Te Deum service for Juan Carlos will be held in the cathedral of Seville.

Prosecutor Asks 15-Year Term in Guillaume Trial

DUSSELDORF, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The public prosecutor today asked the State Court for a sentence of 15 years for Günter Guillaume, alleged East German spy whose exposure 18 months ago led Willy Brandt to resign as chancellor.

The prosecutor also asked the court to sentence Mr. Guillaume's wife, Christel, to 10 years in prison.

By allegedly stealing secret documents sent to Mr. Brandt during a critical period in the negotiation of nonaggression pacts with the Soviet Union and East Germany and sending those secrets to East Germany, Mr. Guillaume committed aggravated treason, the prosecutor charged.

The prosecutor said he asked for a lesser sentence for Christel Guillaume, on the grounds that her actions as a courier for her husband, who was a close adviser to Mr. Brandt, constituted only simple treason.

Arab Guerrillas Kill 3 in Raid On an Israeli Golan Settlement

By James Goldsborough

TEL AVIV, Nov. 21 (AP).—Arab guerrillas from Syria raided a farming settlement, killed three 19-year-old Israeli army sergeants with submachine guns and wounded two other Bible students, one with a hatchet, Israeli officials said today.

The officials said the guerrillas slipped through barbed wire in the United Nations buffer zone and attacked Ramat Maghaim on the occupied Golan Heights with submachine guns and hatchets late last night.

Residents of the settlement said the guerrillas went into an almost empty dormitory and captured five Bible students, including the three sergeants, who were sitting on their beds.

They said two of the sergeants were placed against a wall and shot in the head, another was killed by gunfire in a scuffle, a youth was wounded by a bullet and the other was hit with a hatchet.

The Israeli military command said the raiders slipped through the UN buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces. The command said they told one of their victims they were members of el-Fatah, a Palestinian guerrilla group headed by Yasser Arafat, who also is the chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the overall guerrilla grouping.

But in Beirut, the Marxist Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the attack. The group said the guerrillas were "interior forces," an expression guerrillas use for their Israeli-based underground networks. The front denied the attack was staged from Syria.

Israel's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that hatchets were to be used to cut off heads and denounced the raid as "savagery of the darkest Middle Ages." It said recent pro-Palestinian resolutions adopted by the UN had given the guerrillas "inspiration and encouragement."

A guerrilla captured in a similar raid from Syria about three weeks ago said the purpose of that mission was to "cut off the heads of Israeli hostages" to instill terror on the Israelis.

Details Studied

Foreign Ministry officials said they were studying details of yesterday's assault to determine whether Syrian authorities were officially involved.

First reports said the raiders wounded four Bible students at Ramat Maghaim, a collective farm village. But three of the four were dead when a military helicopter brought them to a hospital in Haifa, hospital officials said.

A surviving student said the guerrillas, armed with submachine guns, grenades and hatchets, "dragged me outside and started to club me with an ax. They were trying to take me with them to Syria but I managed to get away."

The military command said the attack took place about 10 p.m. yesterday. The secretary of the settlement, Yitshak Ness, said there were three raiders and the

20 Die as Fighting in Beirut Again Threatens Cease-Fire

By James Goldsborough

BEIRUT, Nov. 21 (UPI).—There was a wave of kidnappings and killings throughout Beirut today and clashes between leftist Muslims and rightist Christians threatened the 20-day-old cease-fire.

Police sources said that at least 20 persons died and 50 were injured. Three of those killed today were murdered after being kidnapped, the sources said. A member of the new security strike force, created to contain the fighting, was killed and three others were wounded when they tried to stop shooting in the suburbs.

Beirut Radio listed those roads in and around the capital which were unsafe but noted that, "in other parts of the country, everything is calm and normal."

The main fighting in Beirut centered on the suburbs of Ain Rummanah and Chbab—the main Christian and Muslim strongholds—and between Nabah and Sin el-Fil. There also was shooting near the downtown commercial sector.

Air raid sirens sounded when Israeli planes, apparently on a reconnaissance mission, passed high overhead for the third consecutive day, adding to tension in the capital.

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman warned of a possible Israeli raid on Palestinian targets in Jerusalem last week which killed six Israelis.

The wave of kidnappings—a tactic employed by both sides to avoid being accused of opening fire first—continued. Police reported about 150 abductions throughout the city.

Business life in the city was halted as banks and most offices closed. By nightfall, three hours before the citywide curfew came into effect, streets were deserted.

Former French Prime Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, the third foreign statesman to attempt to mediate a peace settlement in Lebanon, spent the day

3 Killed in Paris Blaze

PARIS, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and seven injured when fire gutted a hotel close to the Gare du Nord railroad station here this week, a fire brigade spokesman said.

Paris Sees Ottawa Plan as Challenge For Leadership of French-Speaking Group

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP).—France and Canada are involved in a dispute over what the French government considers a Canadian attempt to challenge it for control of the association of the world's French-speaking nations.

French diplomats have made it clear that they regard a series of Canadian moves within the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency of French-Speaking Countries, an organization of 26 nations, as an effort to erode the position of France as the major trading partner of former French colonies in West Africa.

At the center of this dispute is a Canadian proposal to set up what Ottawa calls an international fund for technical cooperation and development aid that would be allied to the organization of French-speaking nations.

It would be modeled along the lines of a British Commonwealth fund that provides cash to allow another. The idea is to eliminate the instances in which these countries call on Europe or North America for technical assistance and create instead a system through which, for example, the fund would pay the costs for a country such as the Ivory Coast to borrow an electronics expert from Tunisia or Senegal. Contributions to the fund would be voluntary.

Beyond the Goals

France's stated objections to the fund are that it goes beyond the French notion of the agency's basically cultural goals and creates a rival to existing international development organizations.

Canadian ideas on the reasons for the French opposition are different. Ottawa believes that France, which says its bilateral aid program for countries south of the Sahara comes to \$80 million a year, objects because it will not be able to dominate the fund financially.

Another reason is that the fund's multilateral approach circumvents the French system of dispensing aid on a bilateral basis, a system that gives Paris a direct presence on its client nations. The Canadian proposal seemed to touch such a sensitive spot that a conservative Paris newspaper, Le Figaro, described it in a headline as a "Canadian Take-over Attempt of the French-Speaking Nations."

A Canadian official in Paris, who asked not to be identified, said there was "growing mistrust" by the French of everything we do, particularly in relation to what is considered its closed hunting preserve, like French-speaking Africa.

Imperialist Move

In the past, he said, the French opposed a plan, backed by Canada, the United States and West Germany, to set up a United Nations office in Upper Volta to dispense sub-Saharan drought aid. Now, he said, African countries reported to the Canadians that the French were privately de-

scribing the development fund as "imperialist" and an election gimmick by the Canadian federal government to appeal to French-speaking voters.

"We are conscious," the Canadian official said, "that we have, as a bilingual country, a role to play in the French-speaking community. But as far as grabbing for markets goes, there are a lot more direct and tougher ways of doing it. The charge about an election move is just silly. Who ever heard of getting votes through a foreign-aid program? The real issue is whether the French-speaking countries are going to do something together or stick to talking about the glories of speaking such a beautiful language."

The question of the fund came up during the first week of this month, at the fourth, general meeting of the French-speaking countries' group in Port Louis, Mauritius.

Pressure Resisted

To the shock of the French, according to the Canadian official, a majority of African countries resisted intense pressure and expressed approval of the Canadian plan.

After debate, a vague motion was passed, backing the creation of a "multilateral apparatus" to assist development on the basis of voluntary contributions. A six-member commission, including

France and Canada, was set up to work out details with a deadline in May for presentation to the agency's board of directors. This, the Canadian official said, was a forum for new clashes.

Etna Erupts But No One Is Imperiled

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 21 (AP).—Mount Etna, Europe's highest and most active volcano, erupted today, and flaming lava flowed down its uninhabited north slope.

Scientists reported that the river of lava, about 50 yards wide, flowed 1.2 miles after the eruption but was still far away from any cultivated and populated areas.

The two-mile-high volcano's last major eruption occurred in the spring of 1971 and lasted two months, causing no casualties but destroying thousands of acres of arable land.

Italy's other active volcano, Stromboli, on an island north of here, erupted earlier this month.

Warning Is Issued by Turkey On Cyprus Resolution in UN

By Kathleen Telfsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 21 (UPI).—The UN General Assembly approved a Cyprus resolution last night over opposition from Turkey, raising the possibility that the Turkish Cypriots would set up a separate, independent state on the island.

After the vote, the Turkish delegate, warned the Assembly after the 117-to-1 vote that grave "repercussions" were to be expected. He castigated the members for having decided on "Wednesday to meet Mr. Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader."

After the vote, Mr. Denktash said outside a Turkish-Cypriot hall that he felt "at complete liberty to take whatever action is necessary to save the Turkish community from the state of statelessness in which it has lived."

The resolution demanded the withdrawal without further delay of the Turkish troops that invaded Cyprus in July of last year, called for return of refugees to their homes and urged resumption of a fifth round of negotiations by Greek Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, to reach "a mutually acceptable agreement."

Nine Nations

Nine nations, including the United States, abstained from the vote. The resolution was sponsored by seven socialist nations.

Mr. Denktash declared that he was "saying nothing" when asked if the Turkish Cypriots would unilaterally declare a complete break with the government in Nicosia, headed by Archbishop Makarios, the Greek-Cypriot leader.

The Turkish Cypriots in February declared an autonomous republic in the northern part of the island, an area that was occupied last year by 40,000 Turkish troops. Turkey invaded Cyprus to protect the Turkish minority and prevent any move to unite the island with Greece.

Mr. Denktash has continued to propose that the long conflict between the two ethnic communities be resolved by a two-zone federation of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Discriminatory commercial banking practices "will not be tolerated," the speaker's regulations. Further, his administration will seek legislation to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act to bar discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin, as well as sex and marital status, which are now covered by the act.

"I made the basic decision that the United States government, in my administration, as in the administration of George Washington, will give to bigotry no sanction," Mr. Ford said in his statement. He added, "My administration will not countenance the translation of any foreign prejudice into domestic discrimination against American citizens."

Regulations Assailed

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The American Jewish Congress said today that President Ford's new regulations to combat the Arab boycott do not deal with "the heart of the matter."

The organization said that Congress had also failed to come firmly to grips with the question and that the new White House policy still will permit U.S. corporations to defy the 1948 law condemning restrictive policies with impunity insofar as they affect the Arab boycott against firms trading with Israel.

Two Vietnams Plan Vote on Unity in 1976

By Kathleen Telfsch

SAIGON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—North and South Vietnam agreed today to hold general elections in the first half of next year to create a unified, socialist country out of the nation that has been divided for the last 21 years.

The agreement was announced in a communiqué issued at a news conference at the former Independence Palace in Saigon at the conclusion of the weeklong reunification talks between North and South Vietnamese delegations.

The communiqué said that the elections will be held in the first half of next year and that every 100,000 persons will be entitled to elect a representative to a common national assembly. It said that a national election council with an equal number of representatives from both zones will be formed to prepare the elections.

The communiqué, read by the Vietnamese Workers party secretary, Xuan Thuy, was also broadcast by Saigon's Liberation Radio, which carried a statement by Nguyen Huu Thon, chairman of the Viet Cong National Liberation Front.

Democratic Elections

"There will be nationwide democratic elections for a joint assembly" encompassing North and South Vietnam, Mr. Thon said. South and North Vietnam are "one nation" and will formally unify the country "very soon," he said.

Mr. Thon also spoke at the closing session of the reunification conference which began Saturday.

"We endorsed the proposals of the delegates on the reunification issue. Reunification in state administration must come first as a prime condition for total reunification of Vietnam," Mr. Thon said at the session.

Documents on the reunification were signed by the two delegation chiefs at the Independence Palace this morning. The two documents were a communiqué on reunification and a paper discussing reunification problems.

The decision to reunify so quickly after the Communist victory in South Vietnam April 30 caused some surprise. Viet Cong officials said in May that they expected reunification to take place five years from now.

But conference officials indicated that the Communist party had decided that more problems would be caused by retaining two Vietnams separately than by reunification.

SUVERRETTA HOUSE
4100 1st Street
Tel. 082-2111, Telex 74491

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR
5 Rue Daunou, Paris
"Sank Roo Doe Noo"
Falkenberg Strasse 9, Munich

مكتبة من لاهل

Kissinger, Helms Implicated

Report Says Nixon Ordered CIA Allende Effort

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon issued the order to the Central Intelligence Agency that initiated an intense political espionage campaign against the late Chilean President Salvador Allende in 1970, the report by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence activities disclosed yesterday.

The report also portrays Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and former CIA Director Richard Helms and other high-ranking U.S. officials as far more deeply implicated in the secret political campaign against Chile's socialist president than had been known previously.

The report states that the CIA station in Santiago and U.S. military personnel helped to plan and provide weapons for the kidnapping of the Chilean army's commander-in-chief, Gen. Rene Schneider, who had refused to go along with CIA-supported plans for a coup to prevent Mr. Allende's election. Gen. Schneider was murdered in a bungled kidnapping attempt on Oct. 22, 1970, by a group of military abductors.

The revelations in the report are in conflict with public statements by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Helms, now ambassador to Iran.

Mr. Nixon, in an interview in the current issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*, said, "We had nothing to do with Chile or Allende. That was the Chileans' business." Mr. Kissinger had stated in executive sessions during his confirmation hearing on Sept. 17, 1973, for the secretary of state post that "the CIA was... in a very minor way involved in the 1970 election" in Chile.

Mr. Nixon, on Sept. 15, 1970, "informed CIA Director Richard Helms that an Allende regime in Chile would not be acceptable to the United States," the report says. "The CIA was instructed by President Nixon to play a direct role in organizing a military coup d'etat in Chile to prevent Allende's accession to the presidency."

In recalling the White House meeting, which was attended by Mr. Kissinger and then-Attorney General John Mitchell, Mr. Helms testified that it was his impression "...the president came down very hard that he wanted something done, and he didn't much care how, and that he was prepared to make money available."

Mr. Helms's handwritten notes from the session reflected these instructions and reactions from Mr. Nixon: "One in 10 chance perhaps, but save Chile... No concern risks involved... \$10 million available, more if necessary... Make the economy scream... 48 hours for plan of action."

As the plan for the Chilean intervention evolved, the agency's reporting "both for informational and approval purposes" was to be directly to Mr. Kissinger or his deputy, then Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., according to the Senate investigators.

Kissinger Pressure
A high-ranking CIA official deeply involved in the Chile operation, former Deputy Director for Plans Thomas Karamessines, testified that Mr. Kissinger, then serving as national security adviser, "left no doubt in my mind that he was under the heaviest of pressures to get this accomplished, and he in turn was placing us under the heaviest of pressures to get it accomplished."

Mr. Allende's government was toppled by a military coup in which he was killed on Sept. 11, 1973. It was Gen. Schneider's death, not Mr. Allende's, which was the focus of the committee's investigation. The report says that the granting of "carte blanche" authority to the CIA by the executive in this case "may have contributed to the tragic and unintended death of Gen. Schneider."

The report describes how the CIA found Gen. Schneider and former President Eduardo Frei unwilling to cooperate in a coup designed to forestall Mr. Allende's election. As a result, the agency's operation was aborted.

Blizzard Strikes
Upper Midwest;
At Least 3 Killed
CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP).—Snow and high winds battered the upper Midwest today as the Central Plains states dug out from the season's first blizzard. At least three deaths were attributed to the storm, which ended an unusually long period of Indian summer in the region.

Up to 15 inches of heavy, wet snow covered sections of Minnesota. Nebraska state police urged motorists to stay off Interstate Highway 80, where there were drifts as deep as 13 feet. The fall in Springfield, Colo., housed stranded motorists for the second night.

The storm swept out of eastern Colorado into Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa yesterday. It spread blizzard conditions into the Dakotas, Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as Minnesota. Schools were closed, highways blocked, airline flights canceled and there were power failures throughout the region.

A truck driver was killed when his tractor-trailer jackknifed on a Nebraska highway. Two men in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area died, apparently of heart attacks, while shoveling snow.

In South Dakota, a woman was missing after her abandoned truck was found on U.S. Highway 890. A man was reported missing in Colorado.



Edward Kerry



Gen. Rene Schneider

ried out, however, by another group of conspirators. The first anti-Allende action undertaken by the Nixon administration was on March 25, 1970, with the approval of a joint proposal of the embassy and the CIA for a "spoiling" operation against Mr. Allende. In Washington, \$138,000 was authorized for a program of "propaganda and other activities" designed to prevent an Allende electoral victory.

Kerry's Role

Former U.S. Ambassador to Chile Edward Kerry, another major figure in the intervention, submitted proposals jointly to the CIA and the Department of State "to persuade certain shifts in voting on 24 October 1970." That was the date when the Chilean Congress was to decide the presidential election following a popular ballot in which no majority winner emerged. Mr. Allende led the Sept. 4 popular vote and was subsequently declared the winner in the runoff.

Mr. Kerry, in a message to Mr. Frei encouraging him to join U.S. efforts to deny the election to Mr. Allende, wrote that "not a nut or bolt will be allowed to reach Chile under Allende. Once Allende comes to power, we shall do all within our power to condemn Chile and the Chileans to utmost deprivation and poverty, a policy designed for a long time to come to accelerate the hard features of a Communist society in Chile."

On another occasion, in a situation report to Mr. Kissinger and the assistant secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs, Charles Meyer, Mr. Kerry cabled that, in order to bring about the return to power of U.S.-favored Mr. Frei with Chilean military collusion "if necessary, Gen. Schneider would have to be neutralized, by displacement if necessary."

Senate Unit Probers Call CIA Plots 'Aberration' and a Lesson for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence ended its report on alleged CIA involvement in assassination plots against foreign leaders with this epitaph:

"The committee does not believe that the acts which it has examined represent the real American character. They do not reflect the ideals which have given the people of this country and of the world hope for a better, fuller, fairer life. We regard the assassination plots as aberrations."

"The United States must not adopt the tactics of the enemy. Means as important as ends, crisis makes it tempting to ignore the wise restraints that make men free. But each time we do so, each time the means we use are wrong, our inner strength, the strength which makes us free, is lessened."

"Despite our distaste for what we have seen, we have great faith in this country. The story is said but this country has the strength to hear the story and to learn from it. We must remain a people who confront our mistakes and resolve not to repeat them. If we do not, we will decline; but, if we do, our future will be worthy of the best of our past."

Colby Estimates Israeli Loss In New War at 8,000 Fatalities

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—William Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has surprised Israeli supporters on Capitol Hill by asserting that Israel's military superiority over the Arabs was increasing but that in another Middle East war Israel would probably suffer 8,000 dead, more than three times the 2,500 fatalities in the October, 1973, war.

His analysis, made at a closed-door session of the House International Relations Committee on Nov. 12, was disclosed by congressional sources yesterday as pro-Israel members of Congress sought to refute Mr. Colby's estimate that Israel was increasing its forces in relation to the Arabs. He charged that Mr. Colby had counted only Egypt and Syria as Israel's foes in any future war, whereas Libya, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states would help Egypt and Syria.

Congressmen Started
The estimate of 8,000 killed in another three-week war startled many members of Congress who were at the hearing. They insisted that such a loss would amount to a "defeat" for Israel, given its small population.

Mr. Colby's assertion that Israel was increasing its superiority over the Arabs was mentioned by Sen. Bennett Johnston Jr., D-La., to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during a hearing of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

Mr. Kissinger, who was defending the administration's \$4.7-billion security assistance request, of which \$2.3 billion was for Israel, said he had not read Mr. Colby's testimony.

Sen. Johnston said the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency had concluded that Israel had sufficient forces to last it through 1980 but Mr. Kissinger pointed out that the intelligence agencies had miscalculated in 1973, when they believed Israel would win easily.

Interagency Study
Mr. Kissinger also said that the request for \$1.5 billion in military assistance for Israel was based on an interagency study, which included Pentagon and CIA representatives.

After the hearing yesterday, Mr. Kissinger told reporters he was summoning home Malcolm Toon, the ambassador to Israel, and envoys to Arab countries to



Secret Service agents struggle with man identified as Michael Carvin, 20, after he allegedly pulled a toy gun as former California Gov. Ronald Reagan was greeting crowd in Miami Thursday after announcing candidacy for Republican presidential nomination.

News Analysis

Republicans See Tight Ford-Reagan Race

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—One of the more prominent Republican governors telephoned an associate in Washington yesterday at noon. The Republican Governors Conference was about to begin, he said anxiously. What should he say about former Gov. Ronald Reagan's announcement of his presidential candidacy yesterday morning?

It was a small but meaningful token of the degree to which the Californian has obliged the political community to take seriously his challenge to the President. Mr. Reagan begins his campaign without having to silence the snickers that greeted the challenges of the late Estes Kefauver in 1952 or Eugene McCarthy in 1968.

That is a considerable accomplishment, made possible by the unusual nature of President Ford's accession to power and by Mr. Reagan's national following and his sharp sense of timing.

Like the Republican governor who was worried about what to say, Republican politicians contemplating the Reagan-Ford race yesterday were inclined to consider it a close thing, with the real possibility that Mr. Ford would be the first Republican president since Chester Arthur in 1884 to seek the nomination and be denied it by his party.

Reagan's Assets

Mr. Reagan's assets in this attempt to make political history are many; some of them obvious, some of them subtle. He has a far more substantial national following than Mr. Ford, the legacy of his career as a motion-picture and television actor, his emergence as a spokesman for conservatism in 1964 and his two terms as the governor of California. By contrast, Mr. Ford has never run for public office outside his old Grand Rapids congressional district and only burst upon the national consciousness in the fall of 1973.

Moreover, the Californian is a vivid campaigner, a trained performer who works effortless turns of humor, modesty, outrage and concern upon his audiences. Mr. Ford is a plodder on the stump, unexcitingly and sometimes bumbling. Mr. Reagan's followers tend to be ideologically committed and more likely to go to the polls than the President's supporters, many of whom seem to support him largely because he occupies the White House. The "intensity factor," as some analysts have described it, has proved during the last decade to exert a strong influence on primary results.

Primary Schedule

The schedule of the early primaries is fortuitous from the former governor's point of view, too. First is New Hampshire, third is Florida and fifth is North Carolina—all conservative states. Second is Massachusetts, where Mr. Reagan can explain away an adverse result by recalling his lonely support of the Democrats in 1972 and fourth is Illinois, where he was born.

Mr. Reagan's staff is superior to the President's, despite the arrival at the President Ford committee of the highly regarded Stuart Spencer of California as political director.

A measure of the problems of the Ford enterprise is the fact that the political liaison man at the White House is Richard Cheney, who has no experience in state or local, let alone national, campaigns.

Against these doubts must be weighed the credits that accrue to Mr. Ford. His success in

restoring a measure of credibility to the office; his personal good nature, which makes many reluctant to vote against him; his control over the hierarchy of the party, and his ability to shape the political dialogue, to a degree, by the actions he takes or does not take.

Ducked Questions

There are those, furthermore, who feel that Mr. Reagan, so persuasive on the radio and on the dinner circuit as the apostle of generalized conservative goals, may be vulnerable when asked to specify how he would achieve them. Perhaps significantly, he ducked questions on defense spending and the New York City fiscal crisis at his news conference yesterday.

Howard Callaway, Mr. Ford's campaign chairman, pounced on Mr. Reagan's evasions, asserting that "a president cannot duck the tough issues, nor should a presidential candidate." That sort of pressure will no doubt continue.

Finally, Mr. Reagan will have to overcome the idea, which has lurked in Republican minds since 1964, that a rightist candidate may be nominated but cannot win in November.

Many 'ifs'

But conventional wisdom has a bad track record over the last dozen years, partly because of unforeseen and politically cataclysmic events such as assassina-

tions and resignations; partly because of the rapid decay of the parties.

If Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is in the race, as a third-party nominee, if the Democrats nominate a unifying candidate, if the issues remain primarily economic and not social, if moderate Republicans field a candidate of their own, if candidate Reagan commits the kinds of easily exploitable gaffes that Barry Goldwater committed in 1964, then he would almost certainly go down in flames in the same way the Arizona did.

But it is easy to construct other sets of ifs, and many politicians have, therefore, come to the conclusion that presidential politics is probably more fluid this time than at any time since 1948. Everyone remembers what happened that year, so there is no inclination here to discount out of hand the possibility of a Reagan presidency, however far-fetched it may seem.

Gunner Is Charged

MIAMI, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Michael Carvin was charged today with intimidating Mr. Reagan by pointing a toy gun at him and was ordered to undergo psychiatric evaluation.

Mr. Carvin appeared before U.S. Magistrate Peter Palermo, who set bond at \$25,000 on the condition that the defendant undergo mental tests at a hospital near his home in Florida.

2 Pilots Say They Saw Missiles On Air Route Near Richmond

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Federal Aviation Administration is investigating a report by two airline pilots that they saw missiles near their passenger jet as it flew south of Richmond, Va., an FAA official said.

Raymond Belanger, chief of the FAA's Air Traffic Service, said yesterday that an Eastern Airlines pilot reported seeing some missiles a couple of thousand feet above his DC-9 plane Wednesday. The co-pilot reportedly also saw them.

Angelo Viselli, chief of the Washington Air Traffic Control Center at Leesburg, Va., said computer and sound tapes of air activity were being examined.

"If it was a missile, it just shouldn't be there," Mr. Viselli said. "We can't handle rockets; we have enough trouble with airplanes."

FAA officials said military missiles firing is restricted to areas over the ocean and is prohibited in commercial air corridors. A check with military commands in the area of the reported incident failed to indicate where a missile could have come from.

Mr. Belanger said the air traffic controller at Leesburg reported

ed only one military plane in the vicinity at the time of the incident and that it did not have a missile-firing capability.

"We don't know whether we're talking about ground-to-air, air-to-air, Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines," Mr. Belanger said. "In some cases, military flights do spill out" [of their restricted areas]. "When they do, we tell them."

Later, the FAA said it was checking the possibility that the pilots saw flaring meteorites. A spokesman said there had been fairly intense showers of meteorites in the area in recent days.

Communists Delay Europe Conference

Disagreement Snarls Plan for This Year

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Europe's Communists have put off until next year their plan to hold a European Communist party conference. The decision resulted from continuing differences over political strategies.

After a two-day meeting here, which ended Wednesday night, representatives from 28 Communist parties disclosed that agreement on a definitive joint conference document had not yet been reached and said further work on the text was needed. The participants said they would meet again in January for another preparatory round and would then discuss the possible date for a congress.

The difficulties center on the fact that some of the Western European parties, such as the French and the Italian Communists, but also such Easterners as the independent-minded Yugoslavs and Romanians, have consistently refused to adopt a Moscow-sponsored strategy telling them what line to follow in their own countries.

Preparations for the conference, which the Soviet Union first proposed last year, were repeatedly stalled over policy differences. But at a meeting here in October, some progress was made in encouraging the participants to anticipate agreement on the conference document at this round. At that time, expectations were voiced that the conference could take place before the end of the year.

Too Many Elements

According to conference sources, however, the revised draft still contained too many elements for a unified "Communist strategy to be acceptable to the Yugoslavs, the French or the Italians."

The postponement was expected to cause embarrassment in Moscow, where Leonid Brezhnev, the party chairman, is preparing for his party's congress in February. He had hoped not just to have the European conference well out of the way before that date but to use it to bolster his prestige as a world leader.

FROM ANTWERP, BELGIUM



the

DIAMOND

for you

This Xmas

... buy Diamonds at better than

wholesale prices from the largest

first source diamond firm at the

Diamond center of the world. Buy

diamonds quality diamonds at unbeatable

prices. Write for our free brochure or visit

us!

INTERNATIONAL

DIAMOND SALES

diamond bourse

51, hoveniersstraat

antwerp - Belgium

tel. 31.93.05

ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED

BY CERTIFICATE

NEW YORK'S

HOTEL CARLYLE

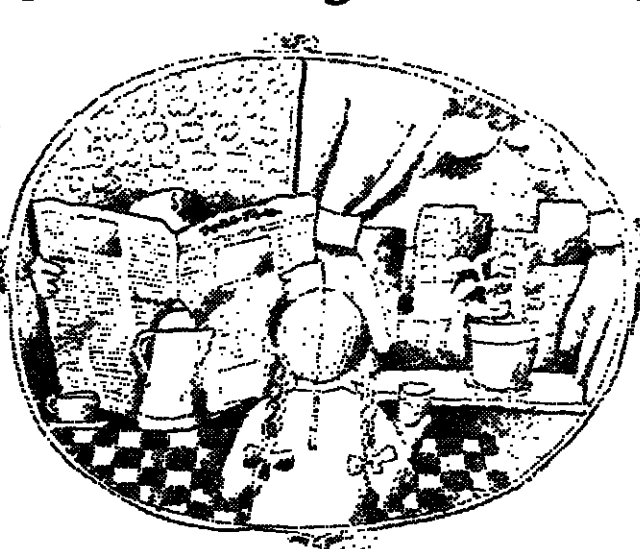
MADISON AVENUE AT 76TH ST.,

NEW YORK 10021

CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK

TELE: 620692

Share a morning in Manhattan.



(Home is just a phone call away.)

la chrysothèque

ZOLOTAS



PARIS

370 RUE SAINT HONORE

ATHENS

10 PANEPSTRIMOU AVE.

Holiday Inn
and **MÖVENPICK**
The Restaurant-Hotels

Zurich-Bergdorf
CH-8105 Regensdorf
Tel. (01) 840 25 20

Zurich-Altport
CH-8152 Grenchen
Tel. (01) 910 11 11

Death Toll Up to 2

At W. German A-Plant

GUNDEMRINGEN, West Germany, Nov. 21 (AP).—The death toll rose to two yesterday in the first fatal accident reported at West German missile power plant.

Two pipefitters were scalded by steam containing radioactive particles when they tried to repair a faulty valve in the switch-off reactor's cooling system.

Danish Aide Visits Thai
BANGKOK, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Danish Foreign Minister K.E. Ageron arrived here today for a five-day visit.

Spain Without Franco

Francisco Franco Bahamonde, hated by many, loved by few, but respected by most of his fellow countrymen was a political leader of extraordinary qualities and staying power. Only such a man could have dominated the Spanish people for 36 years and steered the Spanish nation through the aftermath of civil war, the hazards of World War II, and the turbulent times since the end of that conflict.

His incredible determination was amply demonstrated these last few weeks in the agonizing, hopeless struggle for life that he waged to the bitter end.

There has never been such a thing as *franquismo*, there has only been Gen. Franco who, as the Falange statute put it, "answered to God and history." The remarkable stability of "Franco Spain" depended on the iron hand and the coldly calculating brain of the *Caudillo* himself. Awareness that the regime depended utterly on the generalissimo accounted for his own stubborn unwillingness to relinquish the reins until the last stages of his last illness, and for the extreme reluctance of his lieutenants until last month to transfer his powers even provisionally to his designated successor, and Spain's future king, Juan Carlos.

The structure that he had painstakingly built, step by reluctant step, in an effort to insure a peaceful succession and continuity of his regime, was exploded in the blast, planted by Basque separatists, that killed his closest friend and premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, in December, 1973. Prince Juan Carlos remains; but the strong man whom Gen. Franco had counted on to guide the young prince is gone.

In Spain, history played out one of the greatest tragedies of our era in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39. The dominant figure throughout—and the winner—was Gen. Franco. Ironically, he was not chosen to head the rebel, or Nationalist, or fascist, forces in 1936 until three other generals had been killed. He was part of an officer corps that despised the Second Spanish Republic, formed in 1931, because of what the generals regarded as a breakdown of law and order, and because of their devotion to the Catholic

Church, the monarchy, and extreme anti-liberalism.

After the Spanish Civil War began—when the German Nazis and Italian Fascists moved in with troops and dive-bombers to help the Nationalists, and the Russians to help the Republicans—Gen. Franco's role became that of militant crusader against Communism and, ultimately, every form of liberalism. It was a role he played for the rest of his life. In those years during and after the Civil War, Gen. Franco turned Spain into a totalitarian dictatorship of the right as ingrown and intolerant as the most rigid Communist dictatorships of the left. But as the Civil War faded into history, and passions began to cool with the passing years and decades, he became a kind of stage prop, a squat figure whom events outside Spain had left standing in the shadows.

On the home front he appeared on occasion to be bending before the currents of change—only to swing back, time and again, to the familiar ground of right-wing authoritarianism, enforced by trusted lieutenants. In his failing years, he obviously could not fathom why elements in the Spanish society that once had provided important segments of his support—particularly the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy, but also some of the younger members of the Spanish Army's officer corps—had deliberately moved away from his regime.

In the recent upsurges of urban guerrilla violence and Basque separatist terror, Gen. Franco fell back on the only response he knew—increased repression. And he defied world opinion again in September by carrying out the executions of five terrorists. The end result was to widen the fissures in a society already dangerously polarized.

After his own fashion, Gen. Franco kept Spain more or less at peace for 36 years under his right-wing reactionary dictatorship. For the first 20 years—from 1939 to 1959—Spain stood still. Then almost in spite of Franco, it began a slow march toward the strange new technological world across the Pyrenees and across the ocean.

Francisco Franco is dead; and so is Franco Spain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Assassination Report

The assassination report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, signed by all of its active members, is first of all a remarkable demonstration of confidence in a free society's capacity to confront its own inquiries, to take them to heart; and to adjust national policy as a result. We accept the committee's judgment that the assassination plots studied here were "aberrations" and not true reflections of the national character. To believe otherwise is to assault the basic process of consensus and correction by which a democratic society must proceed. Moreover, U.S. participation in the plots was unquestionably the work of officials who thought not only that they were acting under proper authority but that they were acting in the nation's best interests. In the revulsion against acts planned in earlier, more charged times, it needs to be emphasized how much the enveloping political context has changed: The very fact of this report is evidence enough of that. It should be noted, too, that the President and the three most recent directors of the CIA have all stated that they oppose political assassination as an instrument of U.S. policy.

The report's special distinction is to avoid unjustified conclusions and to accept the difficulty of pinning down deliberations, motivations and events of an essentially elusive character. By general knowledge and leaks, we knew before that the United States had probably tried to kill Lumumba and Castro (dissidents on their own killed Lumumba, the report says; Castro, of course, still lives) and that Washington had given some encouragement to the dissidents who killed Trujillo and Diem and who kidnapped Gen. Schneider in Chile in 1970 (without meaning to kill him, though he was killed). The report offers a great deal more information about these

cases, though it accepts that final knowledge is deterred by the secrecy in which these plots were considered, by the passage of time, by the insufficient documentation, by the tendency for "circumlocutions" to be used in place of clear language, and by the doctrine of "plausible denial" which at once masked presidential participation in plot deliberations and tempted subordinates to keep their chiefs less than fully informed. Given the difficulty other investigators will have in matching, let alone topping, this committee's information, we should not expect to learn much more.

The committee's recommendation that it be made a crime to assassinate a foreign official sounds like a good idea in principle. Such a law would be a useful supplement to the executive branch's own professions of self-denial. But the real deterrents against such wrong and intolerable acts probably lie elsewhere. There must be maintained a general political atmosphere which simply does not support acts of war and crime as a substitute for legitimate methods of conducting foreign policy. Then, there must be devised particular procedures to ensure that assassination plots do not slip through the inherently ambiguous executive command-and-control system which prevailed when these plots were laid—a system which makes it impossible to know even now whether any president actually authorized any plot.

The Senate committee promised to make such proposals in the context of its overall judgments on covert operations in its final report next February. In the meantime it was important for a committee of Congress to deal, as best it could, with the speculation and anxiety that had arisen as a result of piecemeal reports.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Death of Franco

Generalissimo Francisco Franco had his merits. After the bloodshed of the Civil War he managed to keep his country out of World War II, with a cunningly unforgettably described by Winston Churchill. In addition he later gave some room to open-minded managers of the *Opus Dei* movement, with the result that Spain could join the fast economic growth of Western Europe. His most lamentable shortcoming consisted in refusing

to prepare for the times after him. He chose and formed Prince Juan Carlos, a successor who will be under pressure from stronger figures. But he did not allow the formation of democratically representative parties and trade unions. A whole new generation remained without legal means of free political expression. There was not a strengthening of the center but dangerous polarization was the sign of Franco's last years.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 22, 1900
NEW YORK.—Probabilities of the realization of the dream of a "four-day liner" on the Atlantic are discussed by the Scientific American in its latest issue. After a comparison of various types of steamships, the conclusion is reached that the Atlantic will be crossed in four days by the liner of the near future, but that such a vessel will have to be built on lines essentially different from those at present.

Fifty Years Ago

November 22, 1925
PARIS.—Theatrical folk are rallying to their friends of the Anglo-American Press Club for its annual Thanksgiving Day dinner. Among the many personalities who have promised to appear are: Mlle Mistinguett; the Dolly Sisters, Maurice Chevalier, Yvonne Vallee, the Fratellinis, Grock, Bessie Love, Brinkie Gwinn, a number from the "Colored Revue" and the 40 Jackson Girls. There will be many more, so get your tickets early.



Updating Opinions on Spain

By John Davis Lodge

WESTPORT, Conn.—There is a tendency among some commentators to regard the Spanish Civil War as a struggle between fascism and democracy. In fact, the so-called Republican government was eventually controlled from Moscow. Moscow then, as now, was demonstrably not interested either in freedom or democracy. "Republic" is a handsome word that covers a multitude of sins, since the leftists in Spain steadily disregarded public opinion and election results, just as the Communists are doing in Portugal.

The Spain of 1975 is vastly different from that of 1936. It is true that Italian Fascists and the Nazis gave aid to the Nationalist forces during the conflict. It is also true that Communist Russia was later allied with Nazi Germany through the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact and that we Americans received help from Stalin during World War II. It would be hard to prove that Stalin was less evil than Hitler or Mussolini.

Idealists

Some refer to the members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as idealists. Well, those who fought on the other side were idealists, too. They disliked alien Communist domination as most Americans do. We same Americans also fought successfully against the Nazis and the Fascists during World War II.

It has been asserted that in Spain there is a struggle between terror and recession. Certainly there is terror in Spain as there is in Portugal. There is terrorism elsewhere in the world, including the United States.

Is it repression to execute five terrorists who killed 18 policemen, leaving young widows and little children? It wasn't regarded as repression when we in the United States sentenced a cop-killer to the electric chair. Or is it repression only when Communists are executed and it takes place in Spain?

It has been repeatedly and incontrovertibly established that the Civil War in Spain came in great part because of the subversion of the parliamentary process, because of the murder of Josep Calvo Sotelo, a leader of the forces of democracy, and because of the infiltration of the Republican side by the Communists.

Absurd

It is tendentious and erroneous to suggest that the Civil War was a war between fascism and democracy. Today, such an assertion sounds unsophisticated and absurd.

The Spaniards are our friends now as they were years ago when

they gave generously of men and money to the struggling American colonies.

In recent years, Spain has been a good friend of the United States. Generalissimo Francisco Franco's refusal to yield to Hitler's insistent demands to go through Spain in 1940 when Hitler had 12 panzer divisions in the Pyrenees was an enormous help to the Allies. It was particularly courageous since Gen. Franco's meeting with Hitler came the year after the termination of the Spanish Civil War. One-third of Spain's cities were in ruins and there were a million dead.

It has been conjectured that landing in Spain would have prolonged the war by perhaps two years.

U.S. Bases

The late Gen. Franco received grateful recognition from Jews around the world for the help he gave in providing some 200,000 Jews with Spanish passports and visas when the killing of the Jews was going on in Germany. Though Spain has not been admitted to membership in NATO, the U.S. bases in Spain are a vital part of the NATO infrastructure. If, on top of the detection from NATO of France and Greece, the Turkish dilemma and the Portuguese chaos, the Spanish bases were not available, the NATO future would indeed be bleak.

It is by no means clear that a successor government will be as friendly to the United States as the Franco government has been. Don't bet on it. As Spain becomes more democratic it may well become more neutral.

We Americans should stop our sanctimonious advice to other nations about their forms of government. We don't preach to the Russians to the mainland Chinese, and to the Communist nations of Eastern Europe. We don't tell the Swedes that socialism is not for us and that we think they should have more free enterprise, as there is in Spain. Why then do some people feel that they can preach to Spain?

Because they haven't updated their opinions. More than 38 years have elapsed since the end of the Spanish Civil War. The fact that there is less drug addiction, less crime, less alcoholism, and fewer broken marriages in Spain than in the United States does not mean that the Spaniards have put in other ways "come into the 20th century," to use an infelicitous cliché.

They have, under Gen. Franco, produced the "miracle of Spain" in the economic field and they have, during all these years,

and have no intention of putting an end to American Express. It was my enthusiasm and excess that caused the total bill. But I do not think it represents contempt for world hunger any more than if I had won the Mercedes-Benz that was put up for auction.

CRAIG CLAIBORNE.

New York.

U.S. Tax Abroad

If the House Ways and Means Committee thinks I'm going to pay taxes to two governments, they've got another think coming. PETER ADAMS.

avoided the bloody upheavals that have afflicted so many countries and that have brought, not more freedom and democracy and prosperity, but more suffering, more poverty, more regimentation and more misery in their wake.

Let us re-examine the Spain of today without superstitions, myths and legends. We will find a noble people, brave and loyal, a people with whom we share many common interests and traditions; a people with whom we also share a common cause, common enemies and, I firmly believe, a common destiny.

(c) John Davis Lodge.

Mr. Lodge, former governor of Connecticut, was U.S. ambassador to Spain from 1955 to 1961. This article was written for *The New York Times*.

Final Countdown for a Coup

By C. L. Sulzberger

BUENOS AIRES.—At this moment it seems inevitable that the Argentine armed forces will stage a military coup d'état, probably within a few weeks, in order to oust the feeble, incompetent government of Señora Peron, the late President's widow. The countdown has started.

In December, a reshuffle of commands, promotions and retirements is due. Almost everyone believes the widely discussed action will take place before then. According to the present hierarchy listing, it would be led by Gen. Jorge Videla, commander of the army, assisted by his politically minded chief of staff, Gen. Roberto Viola.

But if the coup unexpectedly should be put off it is anticipated other generals would stage it later because it is regarded as an "institutional" necessity. On this point the navy and air force support the army view. All services agree that Peron's widow has only one strong characteristic—ambition—and is not capable of administering a country that has slipped into quasi-anarchy and economic decline during the 16 months since her husband died.

Peron's Disdain

It was a sign of Peron's megalomaniacal disdain for his country that he designated his wife to succeed him. She has been overwhelmed by the responsibilities. For months she relied upon a rightist astrologer as a gray eminence but charges of corruption forced him to flee the country. Nevertheless he left many toolies in key positions.

The one basic fact in the prevailing situation is that the 35-year era of Peronism is over. Whatever legend he left has been dispelled by his wife. An historical cycle that engulfed Argentina has ended. The vast majority of people are ready for change because the existing government has no coherent support.

The probability is that the first move will be creation of a military government. The officers have been discussing a possible ultimatum to party leaders and parliament, urging them to form a united "national" regime, but this seems unlikely. The question that preoccupies many Argentines is how to avoid an extremist or fascist dictatorship. Chief among this group is Gen. Alejandro Agustín Lanusse, a

Growing U.S. Problem

The Politics of Anarchy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—You can hardly pick up the papers these days, without reading about the element of madness and even of anarchy in our national life. The latest threat against Ronald Reagan in Miami merely underscores the problem.

In the last few months, we have had two gun incidents against the person of the President of the United States: in Sacramento, and San Francisco; a kidnapping in the family of a rich and powerful executive in Detroit; and several outrages against diplomats and businessmen in Europe and Latin America.

There is no clear political pattern to this violence on threat of violence. Sometimes the motive is to release political prisoners; sometimes the motive is money; sometimes it is merely to gain propaganda for a cause, but always, it involves guns and the tyranny of some aggrieved or crazy minority.

Madness

Anybody who is powerful, rich, or even prominent, seems to be the object of this contemporary madness. Nobody knows at this point why a 20-year-old student from Pompano Beach, Fla., who went to the University of Denver, named Michael Lance Carvin, made a demonstration with a toy pistol against the former governor of California when Reagan was announcing for the presidency.

Nor is it clear why or how Patky Hearst was involved with the Symbionese radical movement, with or against her will. Or what Squeaky Fromme or Sara Jane Moore were doing pulling guns on President Ford in California, but it is clear that in all these events there was something mad that threatens the fundamental legal and political processes of this country.

Something has obviously gone wrong, and when we look at the record of recent years one thing is fairly clear.

There has been a spectacular decline in respect for the law, and a willingness almost a determination, to defy it. Not only by the crazies, but by the big corporations and unions, and, in Nixon's time, even by the top officials of the government.

Evidence

The uncontested evidence is appalling. It is not only Michael Carvin with his toy pistol demonstrating against Reagan, or Patky Hearst, Squeaky Fromme, or Sara Jane Moore who lost confidence in the legal and political integrity of the nation, but also some of the most respectable persons and institutions in the nation, including the FBI and the CIA.

On the same day when this silly young man, Michael Carvin, pulled his toy pistol on Reagan,

Sen. Frank Church's intelligence committee was announcing that it had "solid evidence" that past governments of the United States—from Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson to Nixon—had conspired at the murder of Castro in Cuba, Diem in Vietnam, Trujillo in the Dominican Republic, Sukarno in Indonesia, and Lumumba in the Congo. Sen. Church testified that no president of the United States had planned these monstrosities, but they were apparently planned away by their underlings. Meanwhile, the Ford administration has released the official records on crime in the United States, and after a decade of political argument by the Republicans for "law and order," it seems that there is now more violent crime in the United States—almost 15 per cent more than last year; and most of it connected with "economic crime" in a nation with over 7 million unemployed.

There is no way to prove, though many people tried to do so, that there is an ideological purpose in all these violent disturbances. President Kennedy was murdered, for wholly different reasons. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama was shot and crippled in Maryland without sense or reason. The problem is the anarchy of lost, defeated and desperate individuals, and the question now is how the prominent and powerful citizens of the United States are to be protected against it.

No Gun Control

Nevertheless, they will not get together on gun control. They will not amend their laws of punishing into crowds. Press, radio and television will not stop dramatizing the demented and pathetic characters who threaten presidents and presidential candidates. The madness goes on.

And the chances are that it will not get better but get worse in the economic recession and a presidential campaign that will go on for the next 12 months. The more economic distress and political conflict there will be until next November, the more danger there will be of more political and physical violence.

The political parties and the business and labor union communities are worried about this common problem, but at no time have they ever got their leaders together to discuss what to do about it.

On the same day when this silly young man, Michael Carvin, pulled his toy pistol on Reagan,

Obvious Man

The obvious man for that position of strong leader is Lanusse himself although he is said to hate the thought. He respects his army but holds it in not superior to other branches of society and he worries deeply about a military lurch rightward.

Lanusse wants re-establishment of order to replace the widespread terrorism running wild in Argentina—but not "the order of the cemetery." He doesn't think any government can depend solely on support from the armed forces and hopes

Military's Role

To give shape to this concept he apparently sees the need for avoiding three dangers: (1)—continuation of the present chaotic situation; (2)—a military effort to govern alone; (3)—or the holding of premature national elections before restoration of tranquility.

In May, 1972, he said (as president) that the armed forces are necessary as "an instrument of the state" but not to "govern that state." He still believes this.

Lanusse himself brought back Peron from exile and the latter returned permanently in 1973 to take over the government. Lanusse's ideas were to let Peronism decay by itself and for all—which it now has done.

The price has been terribly high but the ghost of the old order has been laid to rest. Argentina is about to open a new chapter. Hopefully a good one, guided by restraint, intelligence and sense.

After His 7-Year Exile

Black Panthers Turn Their Backs on Cleaver

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 (UPI)—In seven years, Eddie Cleaver's time seems to have passed and the Black Panther party is now in hands that are not stretched out to help him.

"He was expelled in 1971," said David Du Bois, spokesman for the party, which is now headed by a woman, Elaine Brown. "As far as the party's concerned, he's not going to become a member again under any circumstances."

Cleaver, who returned voluntarily to the United States from Paris earlier this week, is currently in federal custody in San Diego, where he faces a variety of charges including assault with a deadly weapon and state and U.S. fugitive counts.

Cleaver appeared here in 1966 on parole after serving eight years of a 14-year sentence in Los Angeles for assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to rape and assault with intent to use a dangerous weapon.

His hour was then and he seized it. Two young men had founded the Black Panther party for self-defense as a kind of street club, but within a year it had become a set of demands for action to aid blacks that seemed unlikely to be met. In the ideological ferment of the times, as opposition to the Vietnam war, concern

Often Mistaken for UFOs

Big Space-Research Balloons Rise From Heart of East Texas

By Nicholas C. Chris

PALESTINE, Texas, Nov. 21.—Nearly all of the world's large high-altitude balloons are launched from the U.S. National Scientific Balloon Facility, tucked away in the desolate hills near this east Texas town.

The little outpost of science looks as if it were some remote base for unidentified flying objects and, not surprisingly, the balloon-shaped balloons are often mistaken for UFOs as they soar across U.S. skies at 100 or more kilometers an hour.

The world's foremost experts in balloon science are gathered here. The helium-filled balloons that they launch into the jet-streams range from 100,000 cubic meters in size to 1,000,000 cubic meters. The largest, launched so far, was 1.4 million cubic meters, but early next year a "super pressure balloon" of nearly 2 million cubic meters is scheduled to be sent aloft. Under construction now, the balloon will have a white plastic skin one-sixth as thick as a plastic garbage bag. The balloon will travel—if successful—at an altitude of 45,000 meters or more, carrying a 2,250-kilogram scientific package, for up to 100 days.

The balloons are used in what scientists call the "new astronomy"—in which the universe is studied through observation of cosmic rays, gamma rays, X rays and infrared radiation. Scientists from around the world make use of the launching facility and the skill of the balloon experts.

If the winds are right, the launchings from the round concrete pad take only a few minutes, using an assortment of specially designed vehicles.

Most of the work here goes unnoticed except by the international scientific community. The facility, which has a budget of about \$15 million for the current fiscal year, has achieved international prominence, serving more than 75 U.S. and foreign universities and research institutions since 1961.

All of the balloons launched here are unmanned. They travel east to west in the sun and go west to east in the winter as the jet streams change course. Over the years the balloons have become larger, riding higher and carrying bigger scientific payloads.

The National Scientific Balloon Facility launches 80 to 90 balloons each year, with very few failures. It is also taking on a new task: launching balloons for the first time in the Southern Hemisphere twice in 36 days and then was launched by radio command only nine miles from the original launching point.

Payload on Parachutes

The balloons are launched with a parachute hanging beneath. A scientific payload is attached to the parachute. Their journeys are strictly predicted, based on

the wind currents studied by meteorologists here.

Balloons are usually brought down by radio command at night and in isolated areas. At the end of the journey, at a pre-designated point, a radio command cuts the parachute and the payload loose. At the same time, also by radio command, a panel is ripped from the balloon side and it falls to earth in a heap. There it is burned or carted off to a local dump.

The balloons are often amused by UFO stories that originate as a result of their gigantic balloons and the parachute landings.

"Most people see them at sunset," Robert Harju, an official here, said. "If there is no cloud cover they are easily visible. At sunset or sunrise the rays of the sun reflect off the balloons. They look as if they were lit from inside, with a reddish glow. The color changes as the sun goes down or rises," he said, adding that this adds to the confusion among spectators, and to stories about "UFOs."

The sight of the parachute floating earthward, bearing a strange cargo, and then the huge falling balloon, might be enough to make anyone see UFOs.

In 1973, a busy year for "UFO sightings," a balloon's scientific package landed near Ft. Worth, Texas. It contained a two-ton gamma-ray telescope with a motor ticking inside. When found by a scientific crew, the aluminum covering of the package was riddled with bullet holes. Someone had blasted away at the strange apparatus with a shotgun but had departed when he found he could not kill it.

Cost Factor

Although some of the balloons cost as much as \$40,000 and the balloons cost about \$3,500 per 100,000 cubic meters of capacity, the scientists say that balloons are the most cost-effective means of conducting high-altitude studies of the earth's atmosphere. Satellites and outer-space probes are not only expensive but also have usually been unable to carry the big payloads of equipment.

"A whole generation of space scientists have been trained with balloons," said Dr. Robert Haymes of Rice University in Houston, one of 44 universities belonging to the University Corp. for Atmospheric Research, which uses the facility for experiments.

"The scientific return per dollar spent is far greater than for any other vehicle we've got," he added.

Scientists working on a launch often spend weeks at the balloon facility, living in hotels here in Palestine. The launching site, about six miles from this small town, was selected in 1961 because of the sparse population, the prevailing wind currents and a location almost central to the North American continent.

© Los Angeles Times.

about the draft and rising expectations among the poor led to increasing social unrest, the Black Panthers became more of a force than Huey Newton and Bobby Seale, the two founders, had expected.

Chicago-7 Trial

Both ended in trouble—Newton charged with the murder of a policeman, a charge it took him years to clear himself of, and Seale inhibited by a probation status after his conviction on a charge of having an illegal gun. Later, Seale was a defendant in the so-called Chicago-7 trial of anti-war protesters following the 1968 Democratic National Convention. In addition, he successfully fought a murder charge in New Haven, Conn.

In 1967, Cleaver was the silent, retiring man who ran the tape recorder while Newton, Black Panther leader, gave his defense, granted an interview to the press. In 1968, Newton was in jail and Cleaver was a best-selling author, University of California lecturer and candidate for president on the Peace and Freedom party ticket.

The former convict took over the Panthers in 1968, with the aid of his wife. But within a few weeks, he was in difficulty.

On April 6, 1968, the Oakland police wanted to inspect a car with some black men in it. Shots

were fired. Two policemen received minor gunshot wounds. Cleaver was wounded in the ankle. Bobby Hutton, 17, was shot to death by the police.

Almost three months later, Cleaver said in an interview that he and Hutton had been trapped in a house, with Cleaver stabbed by a tear-gas canister that had hit him in the chest. He said that he had been wounded in the ankle.

'Would Have Shot Me'

"When the cops allowed us to come out, I couldn't stand and Bobby helped me," he recalled. "He tripped and we fell down. The police told us to go to the car. I told them I couldn't walk. They shoved Bobby toward the car and Bobby was like stumbling from that shove and they shot him. I think they would have shot me but there were a lot of people who were attracted to the scene."

The police said that they had shot Hutton because he ran. They took Cleaver into custody and the State Parole Board revoked his parole.

Charles Garry, a Fresno-born lawyer, then emerged on the scene. Mr. Garry led Newton safely through the murder charge in Oakland and won freedom for Seale in New Haven.

And he persuaded a California Superior Court judge in the county where Cleaver was in prison in June, 1968, that the parole revocation had been politically motivated because the authorities wanted a black troublemaker put away.

For five months after his release, Cleaver enjoyed his greatest fame.

Became Famous

During the summer, he got friends to guarantee \$50,000 bail so he would not be jailed on charges of attempted murder from the April shooting. Then he became a celebrity.

In September, 1968, it was announced that Cleaver would give a course in social criticism at the University of California. There then followed sit-ins, a riot, a mysterious fire, bitter sessions in the meetings of the regents who run the university and name-calling exchanges between Cleaver and Gov. Ronald Reagan.

That fall, Cleaver spoke throughout the country. But on Nov. 30, 1968, the state Supreme Court held that he should be in jail.

He made his way to Cuba, leaving his friends to pay off the \$50,000 bail they had guaranteed. His fellow Panthers from the April shooting went to jail. Newton then also went to Cuba, ahead of a murder indictment in the death of a woman. Seale ran for mayor of Oakland, lost badly and is now looking for work as an actor in Los Angeles.

Cleaver is now 40 and his wife, Kathleen, is 30. They have a 3-year-old son, born in Algeria, and a daughter, 2, who was born in North Korea.

Mrs. Cleaver is not from the ghetto, as her husband was. Her father was a college professor and, later, a diplomat.

Officials hope that Cleaver will finish what is left from his 1968 sentence and that he will be tried on the charges pending from the 1968 shooting.

He will not have Mr. Garry's help. "He called me from Paris," Mr. Garry said in San Rafael, where he is defending Johnny Spain, a Panther who is one of six defendants charged with guard murders at San Quentin prison.

"He wants to see me. I told him I would see him but I'm not in any position to represent him because of this trial."

'Peace Marchers' Of Comoro Isles Land on Mayotte

MORONI, Comoro Islands, Nov. 21 (AP)—Two planes carrying "peace marchers" landed on the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte today in an attempt to end its secession from the newly declared Comoro Republic, the Comoro chief of state, Prince Said Mohammed Jaffer, announced here.

Unconfirmed reports said the group, led by Comoro Defense and Justice Minister Ali Solih, was intercepted by French forces.

The French government in Paris said the marchers withdrew a few hours later.

Comoro officials in Paris said they had heard of snuffles in which some persons were injured but could not say if they involved French forces or local inhabitants.

Mayotte's largely Christian population of 40,000 opposed the independence declaration by the Muslim majority on the three other islands of the Indian Ocean group, and the French government supported Mayotte's right to remain a French possession.

Prince Jaffer appealed to the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League to oppose interference by the French in the peaceful takeover. He specifically asked the UN to take "all necessary steps to avoid any bloody confrontation" on the island.

The Comoro delegation in Paris said two more plane loads of "peace marchers" failed to land on Mayotte after obstacles were placed on the airstrip.



Professional model attracts stares from male cadets at U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., as she shows off one of the uniforms designed for the 80 to 100 women expected to enter next year, ending the 174-year-old "men only" tradition at the Academy.

U.S. Military Academy Unveils Its Uniforms for Women Cadets

By James Feron

WEST POINT, N.Y., Nov. 21 (UPI)—The U.S. Military Academy demonstrated yesterday that it has been easier to tailor uniforms than its attitudes to the admission of women next summer.

Last month, President Ford signed a bill opening all four service academies to "female individuals." The move was made over the opposition of military leaders, some of whom still express misgivings.

Yesterday at 174-year-old West Point, officers staged a fashion show to show how cadet grays have been adjusted to women's figures.

A model displayed several of the adaptations and Col. Hal Rhyme, the deputy commandant, explained the alterations and answered questions.

Would the women cadets be issued purses? Yes. Would they be restricted on how much they could put in the purses? No. Would they be obliged to wear bras? Yes.

The hit of the show seemed to be the winter uniform of beret, overcoat and cape and boots that the women will be wearing next year as they march into the Army-Navy football game.

The female torso proved a challenge in adapting the cadet jacket. Col. Rhyme explained that the jacket had been trimmed and cut so the eight rows of buttons would maintain a horizontal look despite the bustline.

Thomas Bowles of Fashionaire, a subsidiary of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, said: "The idea was to retain the traditional look, but the challenge was to make the woman look like a woman and yet also look like a cadet."

Assad's 5 Years in Power Sets A Record for Modern Syria

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Five years may not be long, but President Hafez al-Assad has reason to celebrate the anniversary this week of his ascension to power.

He is the first leader to remain five years at the helm in a country which, before his accession, had witnessed an average of a coup or abortive coup yearly since Syria won its independence from France in 1946.

Cynics claim Mr. Assad's unquestioned control of what once was the Middle East's most turbulent country is based on tight intelligence and police work, purges to rid the military establishment of older officers and good luck.

At 45, Mr. Assad is at the center of three interlocking minorities in a society traditionally dominated by the Islamic Sunni sect, whose faithful make up at least 60 per cent of the population.

Mr. Assad is a member of the Alawite minority, a breakaway and traditionally suspect sect of Islam centered in the hills near the Mediterranean port of Latakia. Mr. Assad has chosen many of his closest collaborators from his own community, which makes up about 9 per cent of the population.

Favored by the French colonial regime, which took them into its army as enlisted men and at one point granted the sect autonomy, the Alawites made a specialty of the military profession. Starting in the late 1940s, they entered the Home Military Academy in numbers out of proportion to their representation in the population.

Mr. Assad is also the leader of the Ba'ath party, now a subversive tool, but once the most revolutionary political grouping in the Arab world, dedicated to radical pan-Arab socialism and linked by secret vows and oaths.

And he also owes his rise to power, according to some observers, to the fact that in the middle 1960s when the Ba'ath party returned to power through

Dr. Alexander A. Vishnevsky, Top-Ranking Soviet Surgeon

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Dr. Alexander A. Vishnevsky, 69, head of the Institute of Surgery of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences since 1948, died Wednesday, it was reported yesterday by Tass, the Soviet press agency.

Dr. Vishnevsky, participant in medical conferences throughout the world, was known for his work on local anesthesia and heart surgery. Under his supervision, a method was evolved for artificial isolation of the cerebral and cardiac blood circulation to permit open-heart surgery.

During World War II, he was the Soviet Union's chief field surgeon. For a major part of his career he was involved with the military and specialized in treating battlefield wounds.

In 1963, with other Soviet scientists, he reported successful experiments with electronic computers in medical diagnosis. In 1966, with five associates, he patented a transparent mannequin to help determine the area of burns suffered by human beings.

A Surgeon's Son

He was born in Kazan, the son of Dr. Alexander V. Vishnevsky, a noted surgeon, who established the Vishnevsky School of Surgery. The son graduated from the Kazan University Medical School in 1929.

He taught at Leningrad Military Academy, was a surgeon at the Krutiy Ruchi Leprosarium and, before World War II, was a senior associate at the surgical clinic of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine, first in Leningrad and then in Moscow.

After the war he headed a department of surgery at the Central Postgraduate Medical



Alexander Vishnevsky

Mail Bomb Sent To Australian Queen's Delegate

CANBERRA, Nov. 21 (AP)—A letter bomb addressed to Governor-General Sir John Kerr was intercepted and defused in the post office here today, authorities reported.

It was the third such device sent to officials who played a part in the ouster of Laborite Gough Whitlam from the office of prime minister. Like the others, it was mailed from Sydney.

Sir John dismissed Mr. Whitlam on Nov. 11 and ordered an election Dec. 13 to resolve the impasse resulting from the conservative-controlled Senate's refusal to approve the Labor government's budget and Mr. Whitlam's refusal to resign so that an election could be held.

The governor-general, Queen Elizabeth's representative, appointed the leader of the opposition, Malcolm Fraser, as interim Prime Minister pending the election.

Mr. Fraser and his political ally, Premier John Bjelke-Petersen of Queensland State, were sent to London Wednesday. The one to Mr. Bjelke-Petersen exploded, injuring two young clerks in his office. Mr. Whitlam and other Labor party leaders have condemned the mail-bombing attempts.

Ford Asks Cuts In HEW Funding

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—President Ford asked Congress this week to cut \$1.28 billion from education programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He said approval would reduce spending by \$182 million this fiscal year ending July 1, by \$1 million in the budgetary transition quarter, by \$839 million in 1977 and by \$208 million in later years.

The cuts were requested in these areas: elementary and secondary education, \$320.4 million; school assistance in federal affected areas, \$230.9 million; education for the handicapped, \$364 million; occupational, vocational and adult education, \$14 million; higher education \$762 million; and library resources \$28.9 million.

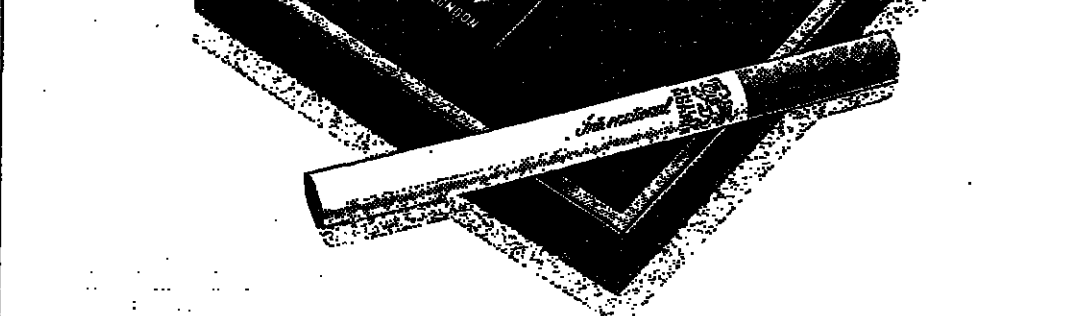
Teachers' Strike Shuts 9,500 Greek Schools

ATHENS, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—About a million Greek school children missed classes today because of a 48-hour strike by the nation's 32,000 elementary-school teachers for better conditions.

The Federation of Greek Teachers said that all 9,500 elementary schools would remain closed today and tomorrow.



Someday all watches will be made this way.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
Episcopal
Inter-denominational congregation
Holy Communion, 9:30 a.m.
Nursery & Sunday School: 10:10 a.m.
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON: 11:00
Dean: Robert O. Oliver
Metropolitan: George V. and Anna-Marie
23 Ave. George V. Paris-8e
Tel.: 581-1700

GERMAN-BAPTIST CHURCH, 86 Rue des Bonis-Baptistes, Rue-Maitland
(Wesleyan) Sunday: 11 a.m.
Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 729.22.51; 12 Rue Danton-Griffie, 15e.

FRANCE-PARIS
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
Worship Service: 11 a.m.
Church school, all ages: 10 a.m.
Nursery: 10 to 12:15; coffee hour: 12:15
Protestant Church
for all Christians
35 Quai d'Orsay (on bridge) - 15th
10th Ave. Marceau, Bus 63 at 60th St.
Tel.: 551-55-90
Erwin K. Toller, Pastor.

GERMAN-BAPTIST CHURCH
St. Mary's E.C. Church & Society in Oberkampf, 28 Rue de la Chapelle
English Masses in Oberkampf: Sat. 1:15 p.m. Sun. 9 & 11 a.m.
Mass in Oberkampf: 10:30 a.m. (German)
near Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. Priest Fr. Ernest Beck Phone: 0671-5551

GERMAN-BAPTIST CHURCH
The English-Language Baptist Church
Hauptwache 1:15 p.m. at 11:45 a.m.
and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 509354
Dr. Curtis Vrethen, Pastor.

Cosmos-780 Is Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-780, the first space agency said.

MODERN COMFORT

Hotel 100 beds

Schweizerhof

SWITZERLAND

Hotel 150 beds

National-Bellevue

LOCATION CENTRAL

Open from December 22 to September 30.

Tel.: 021/71 61. Telex: 32 201.

Management: C. & A. Will.

ART MARKET High Prices For Rarities

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IHT).—A buying pattern is unfolding in the first major auctions of the season are being held in Geneva, Zurich and Paris. High prices are being paid when objects for sale are so rare that chances of finding similar ones on the market are slight. It holds true even when the kind quality of the work is high.

This was true last Friday when one Ador, assisted by expert artist Ration, conducted a sale of antiques and medieval art—with a sprinkling of fine objects and a number of different pieces at the Hôtel Drouot. And it was true last at Christie's sale of silver Geneva.

Typical of the trend at the Hôtel Drouot sale was a group of 15th-century enamel pieces of the 15th century from Limoges. It was work has become rare, says six pieces will appear in three times a year on the market and a similar group will appear in London.

Offered Friday were exceptional but all sold well: A conical "incense boat," decorated with dull geometric designs, it up to 19,200 francs. It was owned by a pyxis, a small box cylindrical shape topped by a conical cover, which was sold down at 13,000 francs.

High Prices

but was reasonable by current standards, but the next is which lacked the four is was wildly expensive at 10 francs. Then there came series of truly staggering.

The side of a reliquary, centimeters high, with very engraved figures of the dies—but the gliding was off—reached 23,570 francs. Other "incense boat" came it was decorated with superb es from the New Testament had once been in the Koffler collection of Lucerne.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.

A reliquary, not a terribly good one, with a 18th-century crest on its roof-shaped cover was considered "not extreme" at 64,570 francs, and a "one part of a binding considerable quality and

and, fetched a whopping 100,000 francs, paid by French collector. The reliquary, which was painted out, then belonged to a small group from workshop of which little had. Though its condition was not good, it jumped to a value 31,370 francs, paid by young Paris dealer, Alain.



Bronze jug which sold for 58,800 francs at sale at the Hôtel Drouot.

A Northern Italian dish of the early 16th century decorated with incised designs was a bargain at 6,960 francs. The rhythmic scroll work picked out in light ivory relief on the maroon background was as good as possible. The main reason for the lack of fever for Italian pottery was the feeling that equally good pieces may be on the market.

The same feeling hampered 15th-century miniature. A splendid miniature, strongly reminiscent of Bourdichon's style, showing Job half-naked listening to the advice of well-dressed rich friends, was well worth its 8,970 francs. But other specimens can be found on the market.

On the contrary, a bronze jug with pot-bellied body resting on three lion-shaped legs was one of the rarest items in the sale. Probably made in Germany in the 14th or early 15th century, it compares with a piece at the Musée de Cluny, in Paris, but is superior in quality. The 24-centimeter-high bronze made 58,800 francs, more than twice the expert's estimate.

Superb Condition

That at least is a masterpiece in superb condition. It was rather more surprising to see a fragmentary bas-relief from the palace of Semashchib at Nineveh (705-681 BC) reach 51,170 francs, three times Ration's estimate, in spite of its being badly worn and broken. The reason was, again, rarity. Nearly all of the Nineveh reliefs are in the British Museum.

This one is part of the series illustrating the siege of Lachis in Palestine. The chances of finding another at auction are next to nil. Until recently such considerations had only a moderate impact on prices, intrinsic quality and fine condition being the conditions for success at auction.

When matched by quality, rarity helps pieces sell about as well as ever. It is almost as if no one had heard of economic problems.

A striking demonstration of this was provided by Monday's sale of the late René Greppin's astronomical instruments at the Gallery Koller, in Zurich. René Greppin was a Swiss engineer who specialized in hydraulics and who spent most of his career in Brussels. A graduate of the Institute of Technology in Zurich, he combined the thoroughness and dedication that make an ideal collector.

Museum Standard

Nearly all his pieces were of museum standard, and several were unique. Perhaps the most famous one is a universal astrolabe made in 1556 in the workshop of Gemma Frisius for

Lauretta. And Alberto Rinaldi's recent baroque was put to excellent use as Amelia's cuckolded husband, but he has not yet acquired the subtlety to give Gianni Schicchi the full richness of his shady character. Nothing less than great Falstaff will do here, while Rinaldi is still only a good Master Ford.

Renzo Castellani revealed a lovely lyric tenor as Rinaldo in the Puccini work, although his acting is still rudimentary, while Mafalda Masini as Zita and the veteran Saturno Meletti as Bettio di Signa offered excellent character studies.

Pasquale Grossi's slightly gaudy Jugendstil decoration was just right for "Amelia" and Pierluigi Samaritani's pre-Renaissance Florentine room—rough but rich in that city's brown and red—rightly won applause when the curtain went up.

Giacomo Zani conducted both works and got energetic performances from the Monte Carlo Orchestra.

The 500-seat theater that Charles Garnier built here almost a century ago, a kind of pocket edition of the monument he built for the Paris Opera, is not only one of the most delightful of Europe's small opera houses, but it has a colorful history as well—more than half of it under the imaginative but erratic direction of Raoul Gunsbourg.

That history is being written in loving but clear-eyed detail by T. J. Walsh, who is at once a medical doctor, a student of singing and founder and long-time director of the Wexford Festival Opera in Ireland. The first volume, covering only the first 30 years, has just come out (Gill and Macmillan, Dublin) and it makes a good read for the opera nut. After all, where else can you get in one season (1902) Enrico Caruso in "La Bohème" and "Rigoletto" and Jean de Reszais in "La Damnation de Faust" and "Lohengrin"—all but the last named opera with Nellie Melba?

Amelia smashes her husband on the head with a flower pot, causes her lover to be arrested for the deed and still makes it to the all-important ball with the police inspector—all of which can be and was accomplished with a kind of Mack Sennett whimsy. But the venality of the dead Buono Donati's relatives is more down to earth and would have responded better to a less heavy-handed portrayal than it got here, where they went so far as to flip over the corpse in their frantic search for the will.

Also, Rosetta Pizzo is a delightful young soprano, but her high notes had a hard edge that suited the frivolous Amelia better than they did Puccini's virginal

United States—Puccini's at the Met in 1918 and Menotti's at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia in 1957, before being consigned at the Met a year later. Here last night the gap seemed smaller, partly because Menotti's own broad strokes as the stage director for both productions suited his own work much better than they did the richer human comedy of Puccini's.

Amelia smashes her husband on the head with a flower pot, causes her lover to be arrested for the deed and still makes it to the all-important ball with the police inspector—all of which can be and was accomplished with a kind of Mack Sennett whimsy. But the venality of the dead Buono Donati's relatives is more down to earth and would have responded better to a less heavy-handed portrayal than it got here, where they went so far as to flip over the corpse in their frantic search for the will.

Also, Rosetta Pizzo is a delightful young soprano, but her high notes had a hard edge that suited the frivolous Amelia better than they did Puccini's virginal

United States—Puccini's at the Met in 1918 and Menotti's at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia in 1957, before being consigned at the Met a year later. Here last night the gap seemed smaller, partly because Menotti's own broad strokes as the stage director for both productions suited his own work much better than they did the richer human comedy of Puccini's.

Amelia smashes her husband on the head with a flower pot, causes her lover to be arrested for the deed and still makes it to the all-important ball with the police inspector—all of which can be and was accomplished with a kind of Mack Sennett whimsy. But the venality of the dead Buono Donati's relatives is more down to earth and would have responded better to a less heavy-handed portrayal than it got here, where they went so far as to flip over the corpse in their frantic search for the will.

Also, Rosetta Pizzo is a delightful young soprano, but her high notes had a hard edge that suited the frivolous Amelia better than they did Puccini's virginal

United States—Puccini's at the Met in 1918 and Menotti's at the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia in 1957, before being consigned at the Met a year later. Here last night the gap seemed smaller, partly because Menotti's own broad strokes as the stage director for both productions suited his own work much better than they did the richer human comedy of Puccini's.

Amelia smashes her husband on the head with a flower pot, causes her lover to be arrested for the deed and still makes it to the all-important ball with the police inspector—all of which can be and was accomplished with a kind of Mack Sennett whimsy. But the venality of the dead Buono Donati's relatives is more down to earth and would have responded better to a less heavy-handed portrayal than it got here, where they went so far as to flip over the corpse in their frantic search for the will.

ART IN PARIS

The Perplexing Case of Millet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IHT).—The art of Jean-François Millet is a peculiar and perplexing case. He seemed a strong influence in his day (Van Gogh thought highly of his work and copied many of them) and he was admired and attacked for motives which did not concern him at all and which were not really relevant to his art. Extreme hostility greeted him when he first displayed his work but this, in his last years, had turned to adulation. After his death he still won admiration as a painter with an edifying message, which is why, in the first half of this century, nannies and elementary schoolteachers considered that it was proper fare for young minds.

Thus the "Angelus" was seen as a consecration of simple piety, while the "Man With the Hoe" which gave Edvard Munch the opportunity to string together a collection of rhetorical questions that no English-speaking child was allowed to ignore) was viewed by some as a work of social realism, by others as an outrageously fatalistic statement. Millet himself does not seem to have done much to disengage himself from such issues, but I suspect that the matter was much more complex.

Millet was born in 1814, the son of well-to-do farmers living in a coastal village on the Channel not far from Cherbourg. He died 100 years ago, in 1875, and this is the pretext for the large exhibition devoted to his work at the Grand Palais (to Jan. 5).

The taciturn self-portraits of the earlier years reveal a smoldering sublimity in the man. He is shown in a narrow world of Norman peasantry and small-town bourgeoisie—the world of the people he portrayed so well in the sallow, naturalistic portraits of the first years, a world closely akin to the one which has been so somberly, humanly and circumstantially described by Guy de Maupassant, who was some 30 years his junior.

Seeking Recognition

Luckily is not Millet's prime quality. Rather it is this driving stubbornness whose deep pur-

pose seems to have been to gain recognition not only for himself as an artist—in the terms of the world in which art rather exclusively bloomed—but also for his own roots, his peasant roots, which he sought, in his mature years, to dignify and to solemnize.

The man has power, and this explains to a great extent his really extraordinary impact. But his work appeared in an age of social upheaval in which the class struggle was beginning to dawn on a lot of people. Still, it was also an age in which the peasant and the worker were still a myth—alien beasts about which very little was yet known.

An interesting sidelight on the issue appears in the fact that World War I, throwing together all manner of people in the hideous stress of trench warfare, revealed to naïvely well-meaning people (including the lower clergy) the fact that workers and lower-class people on the whole were "no like us." The statement seems implausible, yet

Concort Winner Turns Down Prize

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP).—The winner of the Prix Goncourt for 1975, France's most coveted literary award, has refused to accept the award, his lawyer announced yesterday.

The attorney, Gisèle Halimi, did not explain the decision, but said the writer, Emile Ajar, had notified her "directly and personally."

The name Ajar is thought to be a pseudonym, perhaps masking the identity of a well-known writer.

His book "La Vie Devant Soi" is the story of the relationship between a young Arab and his Jewish landlady.

17 Swiss Passes Closed

GENEVA, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The Swiss Touring Club said today that 17 passes in Switzerland are now closed and nearly all the others require use of chains or snow tires.

periodicals written for and by the French clergy in the war years are full of this attitude of surprised discovery. And this was some 40 years after Millet's death.

Appearing then, as it did, in the midst of vigorous social upheaval, it is not surprising that Millet's work should have been received as a statement on the questions that were the major social issues of the day. This does not seem to have been Millet's intention, but this is what he was regularly taxed with by hostile critics, one of whom described him as a "blind revolutionary."

The "Man With the Hoe" is perhaps the most bleakly naturalistic of Millet's works, and the reading of it in the genteel milieu of urban society was pretty close to that expressed by Markham. Still, looking at it today, one does not really perceive the man as a sort of Neanderthal brute. He is, first and foremost, a man who has spent much of the day at a back-breaking task and who pauses, breathing heavily, his back bowed forward over his hoe, his large, worn, knobby hands leaning on the hoe, his limbs aching and stiff—a powerful and exhausted body, not an imbecile. Millet expressly denied being a "militant socialist" and there is no reason to disbelieve him, and one may see in his "Man With the Hoe" a fact of rural life.

Monumental

Is that all? No. The monumentality which is apparent here is more striking still in paintings like "The Shearers" or "The Birth of the Calf." The former has a Michelangelo-like monumentality about it, the latter shows two lads carrying a calf on a litter, the glow following closely and lighting the new-born creature. There is a curiously hieratic solemnity about the attitudes of the young men, something that calls to mind a Hellenistic low-relief, and contemporary critics did not fail to attack him on the count of this "absurd solemnity" which makes farm hands look like Egyptian priests.

Here again, some have been tempted to talk about "the dig-



Millet's "Les Deux Bêcheurs," painted in 1855.

nity of labor" but I think that the issue for Millet was quite different. He was, in fact, although to what extent this was conscious is hard to tell, coping with a situation which, in more recent years, has been felt in somewhat the same way by blacks in America—the situation of any group that has been a mark for easy contempt.

"Villain," "boor," "peasant" are all synonyms and they have in all ages been words of insult. Millet's powerful ambition—a curiously abstract ambition—in a way—sought to give archaic dignity to the condition of the peasants by reference to styles whose dignity was accepted. His peasants could not be passed off as "drole" like those of Breughel might, nor as seamy and reassuring, like those of Le Nain. Instead, they appeared with almost threatening power, dressed in the prestige of a high tradition. Certainly, he was no social reformer; he had a personal account to settle with the world of culture.

The ambiguity being a bit dispelled, one may wonder how good an artist he is. Unfortunately, his extra-artistic purpose tends to rob his art of its real artistic power. He was gifted, original in his intent more than in his art, and in this sense more of a ground-breaker than an accomplice on his own. His influence was considerable and by no means all bad, but he lacked the genius to reach beyond his socially commendable but rather parochial goal. As a result, most of his work is loaded down with implications and intentions that grow increasingly meaningless with time.

Perhaps his biggest error was to suppose that dignity is revealed in monumentality. Long before him, Rembrandt, for instance, had demonstrated that dignity is irrefutably revealed in an attitude that so many of Rembrandt's subjects display and which is perhaps best expressed by the words: unyielding vulnerability.

Antiquarices

7th antique dealers fair
in Paris
21 nov-1 dec 1975

basile place, Paris 12
position spaces, from 10h to 18h
entrées, and exits, from 10h to 17h

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

WALLY FINDLAY
Galleries International
new york - chicago - palm beach
beverly hills - paris

EXHIBITION

BERNARD
LORJOU

recent paintings
NOVEMBER

Impressionists,
post-impressionists
moderns

2, av. Malraux - Paris 8^e
Tel. 225.70.24

Wally Findlay George V
CONTEMPORARIES
EXHIBITION

SIMBARI - GANTNER
MICHEL-HENRY - LE PHO

directrice: Pouchette
Hôtel George V - 723.54.00

31, av. George V - Paris 8^e
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

bram
van
velde
peintures récentes

a partir du 20 novembre 1975

galerie
maeght

16 rue de Valenciennes 75005 Paris

vient
de
paraître

bram van velde
par C. Julliet et J. Putman
un volume relié de 200 p.
180 F.

maeght éditeur
13 rue de Valenciennes 75005 Paris

PARIS

ART MODERNE

GALERIE JAUBERT S.A.

Homage to Diaghilev

"ASPECTS
OF THE
DANCE"

FROM DEGAS TO NOWADAYS

November 21-December 31

75 Faubourg St.-Honoré, PARIS-8e. 266.64.70 & 266.64.71.

ART CONSEIL

122 rue La Boétie 75008 Paris 226.05.35

COLLECTIONNEURS-INVESTISSEURS

NOVEMBRE - DÉCEMBRE

GALERIE DINA VIERNY

36 Rue Jacob, 75006 Paris - 260.23.18

KANDINSKY

Retrospective Drawings

from 1886 to 1944

24, avenue Malraux, 75008 PARIS, 264.82.33

GASTON THIERRY

November 20-December 3

GALERIE MARCO POLO

INDIAN MINIATURE PAINTINGS

November 18 - December 6

GALERIE

PAUL FACCHETTI
6 Rue des Saints-Pères, 7e

IMA

Paintings
November

SIMA

LE POINT CARDINAL

Galerie Nathalie Morabiat

41 Rue de Valenciennes (7e) 251-25-29

Around BONNARD

P. E. CLARIN G. FOURNIER

A. LHOTE M. TERRASSE

PARIS

ARTCURIAL

9 avenue Matignon Paris 8

NICOLAS SCHÖFFER

12 NOVEMBRE - 17 JANVIER

and permanent exhibition
of original editions
by contemporary artists

VENICE

GALLERIA RAVAGNANI

Place S. Marco 1014 - 703 021

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

ALECHINSKY, APPEL,

BARGONI, DORAZIO,

L. DE LUIGI, GOIA,

G. TURCATO, VASARELY

SCULPTURES BY
ZENBARD G.

ROME

Galleria ORELLICO Via Salaria 146

Edwina SANDOZ one man show

MADRID

GALLERIA JUAN MORDO, Villa-nueva

7. Tel. 225.1172. Spanish Modern Art.

Jacinto Salgado, Nov. 4-30.

VIENNA - COLOGNE - NEW YORK

GALERIE ARIADNE

Vienna 1, Backertstrasse 6 T. 538851.

Cologne 1, Reim

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 21

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
3M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
4M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
5M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
6M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
7M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
8M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
9M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
10M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
11M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
12M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
13M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
14M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
15M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
16M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
17M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
18M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
19M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
20M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
21M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
22M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
23M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
24M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
25M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
26M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
27M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
28M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
29M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
30M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
31M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
32M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
33M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
34M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
35M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
36M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
37M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
38M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
39M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
40M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
41M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
42M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
43M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
44M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
45M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
46M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
47M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
48M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
49M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
50M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
51M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
52M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
53M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
54M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
55M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
56M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
57M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
58M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
59M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
60M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
61M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
62M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
63M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
64M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
65M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
66M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
67M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
68M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
69M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
70M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
71M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
72M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
73M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
74M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
75M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
76M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
77M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
78M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
79M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
80M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
81M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
82M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
83M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
84M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
85M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
86M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
87M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
88M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
89M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
90M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
91M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
92M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
93M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
94M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
95M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
96M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
97M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
98M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
99M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4
100M	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/2	117 1/4	-1/4

Which of YOUR stocks are now working AGAINST you?

Just for example, Value Line currently rates HALF this "portfolio" as likely to give worse-than-average price performance in the year ahead. (Value Line Survey, October 10, 1975.) Which five stocks do you think may be the "enemies within"?

AT&T XEROX
POLAROID GENERAL MOTORS
AVON TEXACO
GENERAL ELECTRIC DOW

These are all excellent companies, but don't confuse a company with its stock. If five of the stocks were liquidated, we'd give this "portfolio" a much bigger chance of achieving better than average performance in the next 12 months.

If you have trouble sorting out the potential "drag-down" stocks in the list above, it may be even tougher with your own portfolio, where real dollars—and possibly your emotions too—are involved.

Yet identifying stocks which may be working against you is no less important than pinpointing those which may work most strongly for you. And you need to be able to do this on a continually current basis. Here's how Value Line helps:

RANKING 1600 STOCKS

Every week of the year, The Value Line Investment Survey, using computer-based programs developed over years of testing, ranks 1600 stocks—each relative to all the others—for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months, as follows:

300 of the 1600 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
 300 of the 1600 are ranked 2
 (Above Average)
 300 are ranked 3 (Average)
 300 are ranked 4 (Below Average)
 100 are ranked 5 (Lowest)

The ranks are designed to measure probabilities. We expect higher-ranked stocks to go up more in a rising market—or down less in a market drop—than lower-ranked stocks. And conversely...

We expect the 400 stocks ranked 4 or 5 for Performance to go DOWN MORE or UP LESS than all the rest of the 1200 stocks within the 12 months immediately ahead.

The presence of any of these low-ranked stocks in your portfolio will probably do some damage to your overall results in the next 12 months. We urge you to check your holdings at once against Value Line's current Performance ranks for 1600 stocks. A quick and easy way to do this is given below.

GETTING BETTER ODDS

Not every stock will perform in accordance with its rank in every 12-month span, and no system can guarantee a profit or eliminate the possibility of loss but such a high percentage of stocks have performed in accordance with the Value Line ranks in the past for reasons that could not be explained by chance that...

...the odds definitely stand in your favor when you line up your stocks with the Value Line ranks.

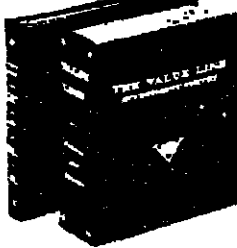
Even if your primary objective is yield, or safety, or long-term appreciation, we suggest you stay away from stocks ranked 4 or 5 by Value Line for next-12-months Performance. You do not have to settle for below-average 12-month price prospects, to get good value and safety and long-term potential which are other attributes that Value Line also evaluates for you systematically every week. Indeed, we suggest that all investors, as far as possible, stick with stocks ranked 1 or 2 for Performance in the next 12 months.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Every week—for EACH of 1600 stocks—The Value Line Investment Survey in its Summary of Advances and Index presents the up-to-date...

a) Rank for Relative Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months—ranging from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest).
 b) Rank for Investment Safety (from 1 down to 5).
 c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months. (100 stocks offer yields of 9.6% and up—Value Line Oct. 10.)
 d) Estimated Appreciation Potential in the Next 3 to 5 Years—showing the future "target" price range and the percentage price change indicated. (100 stocks are in the 335% to 685% range—Value Line Oct. 10.)
 e) Current price and P/E, plus estimated annual earnings and dividends in current 12 months.
 f) The stock's Beta.
 g) Very latest available quarterly earnings results and dividends, together with year-to-year comparisons.

In addition, each of the 1600 stocks is the subject of a comprehensive new full-page Rating & Report at least once every three months—including 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 years and estimated 3 to 5 years into the future.



AND THIS BONUS, TOO... the 64-page booklet, "Investing in Common Stocks," which contains a wealth of information on security analysis and portfolio management.

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

You take no risk accepting this special offer. If you are not completely satisfied with The Value Line Investment Survey, just return the material you have received within 30 days for a full refund of your subscription.

To accept this invitation, simply fill in and mail the attached coupon today.

The Value Line Investment Survey

ARNOLD BERNHARD & CO., INC. • 5 EAST 44th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

☐ Begin my special 12-week trial to The Value Line Survey (limited only to one household every two years) and send me the Investors Reference Service and "Investing in Common Stocks" as a bonus. My check or money order for \$45 is enclosed.

☐ I prefer one year (52 weeks) of Value Line, plus the bonus Investors Reference Service and "Investing in Common Stocks" for \$317. (NY residents add applicable sales tax.)

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

GARANTEE: If dissatisfied for any reason, I may return the material within 30 days for a full refund of the fee I have paid. Not assignable without subscribers' consent.

NAME (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

SIGNATURE _____

DATE _____

74 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Fund Raising Inhibited Foreign Cities Affected By N.Y. Finance Crisis

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Nov. 21 (NYT).—International bankers here say New York City's financial crisis is beginning to inhibit fund-raising abilities of cities in the United States and elsewhere.

There has been some movement of funds and investments from the major New York banks to other banks, including Midwestern oil companies and international corporations, are transferring deposits to banks in other states and to Europe, they say.

Many European investors, according to officers of large American banks, are selling their holdings in New York banks and moving funds to other banks. Some American securities firms are also selling their holdings in New York banks and moving funds to other banks.

There will be a default, an analyst for a British broker said, "but they won't let that at the end of the day." A merchant banker added, "No one's going to come along and have a heart attack, but the suggestion that there will be an action without consequences is nonsense."

Europeans are astonished by the city behind the bank unable to pay its bills. Bankers here, however, report on the situation. The commercial television network presented a documentary on it last week, and it was the subject of a conference in the City, London's financial center.

The problem is beginning to affect demand for bonds issued by all Western cities. Very few cities outside the United States have issued bonds recently, and one issue now on the market.

U.S. Aides Say Europe, Japan Hold Up Export-Credit Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—The United States is attempting to speed up negotiations with Western European countries and Japan to speed up negotiations on an international agreement on export credit terms.

But U.S. officials said yesterday it is still uncertain whether the United States, Japan and Western European countries will be able to schedule another negotiating session on a proposed "gentlemen's agreement" before the end of 1975.

"We're still waiting for the Europeans to get together among themselves," a U.S. official said. "Once the West, Germany, France, British and other Western Europeans work out a 'common position' for the next round of negotiations, the United States, and presumably Japan, would be ready to send delegations to Brussels for further talks."

At the economic summit, the leaders of the U.S., British, West German, Italian, French and Japanese governments agreed to "assist" efforts to reach an agreement on export credit terms. The summit, which was the first of a series of meetings on the international export credit terms accord to a "gentlemen's agreement."

Report credits were a secondary item at the summit, but White House sources said President Ford urged that the negotiations should be completed soon.

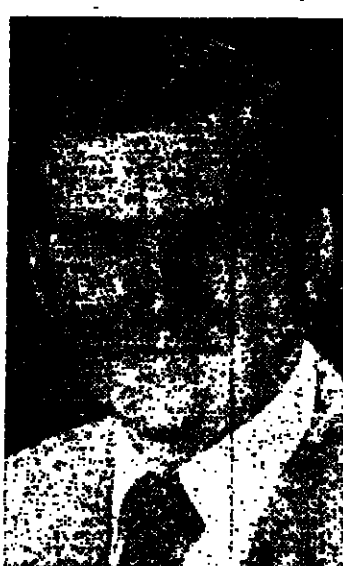
"The United States and other nations have been trying for more than a year to reach an agreement on export credit terms. Basically, minimum interest rates and maximum maturities for loans provided by such agencies as the Export-Import Bank of the United States and Japan and other financial agencies in the European Economic Community."

Sweden Seeking Stake in U.K. Oil

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Sweden wants to share in Britain's North Sea oil bonanza and is prepared to consider financial guarantees in developing other oil fields off Britain's coast.

This was made known today at the end of a week's visit by Swedish Industry Minister Rune Hansson, during which he had talks with his British counterpart, Anthony Mason.

Both countries agreed that there are promising opportunities for North Sea cooperation, and a particular between the British National Oil Corporation and the Swedish state-controlled oil companies, a communiqué said, adding further talks will be held soon.



John Rolfs

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John Rolfs has been named financial director at Monsanto's European headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Rolfs has been the assistant treasurer of Monsanto in St. Louis, Mo.; he will maintain his former responsibilities in his new office.

Bernstein International has announced that Sigmund Kohn has joined them as a partner in their Frankfurt office. He has been a senior consultant with A.T. Kearney in Düsseldorf.

Pirelli Fires 1,380 After Talks Fail

MILAN, Nov. 21 (AP).—Industrie Pirelli SpA today sent out letters of dismissal for 1,380 workers after negotiations with government authorities and unions for alternative solutions failed last night.

The giant rubber group, linked by an integration agreement with Dunlop Holding Ltd., of Britain, concentrated the firings in unproductive branches. It said these were compulsory as part of a reorganization of the company.

Pirelli's decision to go ahead with dismissals came on the eve of the deadline set by the Leyland-Tinoco auto maker for decision on the firing of 1,500 workers, or one-third of its total manpower.

Dismissals for workers of the British-owned firm might become operative tomorrow if the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CISE) fails to develop an alternative solution, providing re-employment for them.

CISE meets tomorrow and an announcement on the Innocenti case is expected in the evening. If the Innocenti dismissals are confirmed, unions have threatened workers will occupy the factory.

Japan's Oil Fever Cools Off After Speculators Take Losses

By John Saar

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (WP).—Japan's once feverish hunt for oil is cooling down and the future of a high priority policy to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil is uncertain.

After the 1973 oil crisis government and industry felt an urgent need to develop new, reliable and reasonably priced sources of oil. As the world's third-biggest oil consumer and leading importer, Japan wanted to break the potential stranglehold of the international oil companies.

An exploration boom resulted as banks and trading houses invested in global drilling ventures, hoping to serve the national interest and turn a tidy profit.

Some of those corporate speculators are now pulling out—shaking a calamitous, inter-continental string of dry holes, heavy losses and discouragingly modest successes.

"The oil rush is over," admitted Tadaaki Kurahachi, president of a government-owned development corporation which has played \$600 million into the search.

Founded in 1967 to sponsor and finance the discovery of Japanese oil fields, the Japan Development Corporation (JDOC) has not provided over a huge success.

Most Have Failed

Of some 60 exploration companies, only eight have made commercially useful strikes. The fate of the rest is not clear since neither the companies nor the JDOC are anxious to publicize failure. "A few" of them are out of business, Mr. Kurahachi conceded. Other sources insist there are more.

The high risks and poor returns

Consumers' Confidence Falls in U.S.

Jobless Rate, Inflation
Are Cited for Reversal

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (WP).—Consumer confidence slumped in October, reversing an improving trend that goes back to the beginning of 1975, the Conference Board reported yesterday. The survey seems to indicate some faltering in the economic recovery under way.

The dip in consumer confidence, following eight months of solid improvement, is undoubtedly a reaction to recent economic developments," Conference Board consumer research director Fabian Lindner explained.

"Consumer spirits seem to have been dampened by the rise in unemployment in October, continued price increases, and the financial woes of New York, which are increasingly being regarded as a mini-disaster," he added.

The board's consumer confidence index dropped more than 5 points, falling to 72.1 in October from 77.5 in August. The buying index, however, registered a slight gain, rising to 106.5 from 104.8. Both indexes measured 100 in the 1969-70 base period. Results came out every two months.

Consumers' income expectations also took a slide in October. The proportion of families looking for their income to rise has grown almost without interruption since January, the Conference Board said. Last month 37 per cent of the families surveyed said they expect their income to increase during the next six months, down from 38 per cent in August.

The results are based on continuous surveys of 10,000 households nationwide, conducted by National Family Opinion Inc. for the Conference Board.

Buying intentions were somewhat mixed. Plans to buy a new or used car during the next six months dropped to 7 per cent in October from 9 per cent in August. And interest in major appliances also fell from 34 per cent to 31 per cent, with the largest declines for black and white televisions, vacuum cleaners, air conditioners and clothes dryers.

Japan Car Output Hits Record; Talks With U.K. Set on Exports

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Japan produced a record number of motor vehicles last month to meet continued domestic and export sales demands, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said today.

Japan's motor vehicle output in October reached a record 678,591 units compared with 654,316 units produced in September, which was also a record, it said.

The October total was about 10 per cent more than the 623,614 units produced in the same month of last year, the association said.

A sharp rise in small-car production over the figures of a year ago, more than offsetting drops in all other categories, helped bring the total number up to the new record, it said.

The association also reported that British and Japanese car industry representatives will hold two-day talks in Britain from Dec. 18 to discuss Japanese car exports to Britain next year.

A three-man delegation including Eiji Toyoda, president of Toyota Motor Co. Ltd., will confer with British counterparts including William Batty, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

Japan exported 23,000 vehicles to Britain during the first eight months of this year, representing a rise of about 75 per cent over the 47,700 units sold in the same period last year, the association said.

Export sales in the remaining four months, however, are expected to slow down to between 30,000 and 40,000 units because of price increases and a decline in the value of sterling against the dollar.

Hoechst to Cut Dividend

FRANKFURT, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Hoechst AG cannot avoid cutting its dividend this year from the 8-mark payment in 1974 despite some recent stabilization in turnover, chairman Rolf Sammet told a works meeting today.

U.S. Steel Imports Hit a Six-Year Low

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (Reuters).—Steel imports into the United States hit a six-year record low in September, totaling 997,938 short tons, down from the August shipment of 1,468,178 tons, according to the American Institute for Importers Steel Inc.

The group said the September total was 581,000 short tons, or 45.5 per cent less than the year-ago September deliveries of 1,079,181 short tons.

Steel imports for the first nine months of the year amounted to 8.1 million tons compared with 10.2 million tons for the similar period last year.

U.S. Jobless Benefits Drying Up

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—Unemployment benefits, often referred to by President Ford as "our first line of defense in a recession," are running out for tens of thousands of jobless Americans.

Despite the improving economy, unemployment remains at its highest level since the Great Depression of the 1930s, and most economists agree it will remain at high levels through most of the decade.

To soften the impact of the recession, Congress repeatedly extended unemployment benefits to a maximum of 65 weeks for some workers. But for the first time since the business slump and those caught in the wave of layoffs during the 1973 Arab oil embargo that preceded it, even this economic prop has been exhausted.

Labor Department officials say 287,000 people had used up their eligibility as of last June and were forced to look elsewhere for income. The number is increasing each week, and the department estimates that in 1976 some 2,470,000 Americans will use up their benefits.

"As their unemployment compensation terminates," says Senate Labor Committee chairman Harrison Williams Jr., D-N.J., "family savings and other assets are the first to go. Eventually, they can qualify for public assistance on the welfare rolls. The next recourse is bankruptcy. And then there is crime."

The amount and duration of unemployment benefits vary from state to state because of differences in benefit and eligibility regulations. Payments generally range from \$65 to \$100 a week, although they run higher in a few states.

A limited government survey of 10 states showed that half of the people exhausting their benefits were between 22 and 44 years old, and about 60 per cent were men.

The Labor Department reports that at the end of October about 2,928,000 Americans were receiving the regular 26 weeks of state unemployment benefits, another 929,000 received benefits under a federal-state program providing 13 additional weeks of benefits, and 1 million more collected aid under a federal program that offers 26 additional weeks of benefits after all other programs have expired.

The Ford administration opposes any further extension of jobless benefits. Labor Secretary John Dunlop, speaking for the administration, told Congress yesterday that any extension of benefits beyond 65 weeks would "pervert the unemployment insurance system into a public assistance program." He suggested that persons out of work longer than 65 weeks turn to job training or welfare.

Previous Record Gain No Aberration

U.S. Money Supply Rises Sharply Again

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday that the money supply moved sharply higher again in the latest week, and indicated that the recent monetary upsurge reported for preceding weeks was not a statistical aberration.

Currency in circulation plus checking-account balances, the monetary aggregate called M-1, climbed \$1.9 billion to an average of \$298 billion in the week ended Nov. 12, according to the Fed.

Analysts were surprised by the huge money supply upsurge of \$2.2 billion reported for the week ended Nov. 5 and rumors circulated that the Fed's computers had somehow emitted erroneous figures that would result in downward revisions later.

Yesterday, however, the Fed did the opposite and revised upward the \$2.2-billion figure by another \$400 million, indicating that M-1 had jumped by an unprecedented \$3.5 billion in the week ended Nov. 5 to an average of \$296.1 billion.

The two-week increase in M-1, amounting to \$5.5 billion, also was believed to be unprecedented, although the Fed does not keep money-supply statistics on a bi-weekly basis. The sudden growth suggested that the Fed's previously disclosed relaxation of monetary policy was beginning to have an impact.

A Federal Reserve spokesman issued the customary word of caution yesterday, noting that significant trends could not be confirmed with statistics for a two-week period. But he added that it was "not very surprising to see it has started to grow."

The spokesman referred to the latest public statement by the Federal Open Market Committee, which sets national monetary policy, calling for "moderate growth in the aggregates." He then noted that the money supply had grown only 2 per cent in July, August and September and said "2 per cent is not what most people would consider 'moderate.'"

He added that "the short-term targets are a lot more than 2 per cent." Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has testified that the central bank's target for monetary growth was a range of 5 to 7.5 per cent for the period between this year's third quarter and next year's third quarter.

Figures released by the New York Fed yesterday showed that M-1 had grown at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 2.3 per cent in the statistical half-year through Nov. 12 and 6.3 per cent in the statistical half-year.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Carnation			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter			
Revenue	537.39	491.63	
Profits	21.86	20.47	
Per Share	1.17	1.10	
Nine Months			
Revenue	1,542.92	1,385.01	
Profits	65.80	55.32	
Per Share	3.54	2.97	
J. C. Penney*			
Third Quarter			
Revenue	1,913.0	1,766.0	
Profits	48.8	35.7	
Per Share	0.81	0.59	
Nine Months			
Revenue	5,117.0	4,800.0	
Profits	80.0	66.7	
Per Share	1.35	1.46	
Figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system.			
Oscar Meyer			
	1975	1974	
Fourth Quarter			
Revenue	229.00	253.90	
Profits	7.47	9.54	
Per Share	0.78	1.00	
Year			
Revenue	1,054.60	972.40	
Profits	26.55	23.79	
Per Share	2.63	3.14	

Americans Back Price Decontrol On Oil and Gas

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP).—Americans, by a 61-17 per cent majority, feel that price decontrol on domestic oil and natural gas would "give oil companies an incentive to develop new oil and natural gas production in the United States," a Louis Harris poll reports.

"Two years after the oil embargo, 65 per cent of the public think that oil is now in short supply in this country and 55 per cent feel the same about natural gas," the pollster said yesterday. "Given this view, it is no surprise that the public wants to see action taken to encourage domestic production."

A 44-36-per cent plurality of the 1,519 adults surveyed favor price decontrols on domestic oil and natural gas over a three-year period. The other 30 per cent were unsure.

However, Harris said the survey showed a 56-17-per cent majority in favor of a "windfall profits tax on oil companies to keep their profits at specified levels if the price of oil and natural gas is decontrolled."

We speak "Common Market"!

Do you?

TOTAL IMMERSION®

The fastest way to learn a language.
By the people who started it all.

Berlitz®

Your key to success:

BENELUX: 28, rue Saint Michel
ENGLAND: 5, Portman Square
FRANCE: 31, bd des Italiens
GERMANY: Friedrichstrasse 28
ITALY: Corso di Porta Romana 2
SPAIN: Avenida José Antonio 80

1000 Brussels
London W1A 3BZ
75002 Paris
06400 Cannes
4 Düsseldorf
8 Frankfurt/M
8 München
20122 Milan
00187 Rome
Madrid 13

Private and group instruction also available at these and other Berlitz Centers in major cities throughout the world.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 21

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

		November 21, 1975	
Br reading across this table of yesterday's cl		n exchange rates, one can find the value of	
the national currencies of each of the followin		these rates do not take into account bank servic	
		\$	DM
		1.31	Gfr.
Canada	2.6515	5.4298	103.75*
Denmark (c)	39.092	26.99	15.077
France	2.5268	5.4078	8.8589
Germany (m)	2.6426	5.4298	103.75*
Italy	208.40	130.90	282.25
Japan	4.4223	0.0350	170.70*
Netherlands	2.5533	5.4298	103.75*
Portugal	208.40	130.90	282.25
Spain	208.40	130.90	282.25
Sweden	208.40	130.90	282.25
Switzerland	208.40	130.90	282.25
United Kingdom	208.40	130.90	282.25
United States	208.40	130.90	282.25
West Germany	208.40	130.90	282.25
Yugoslavia	208.40	130.90	282.25
The following are dollar rates only: Danish kroner; 16.46; Sw. krona; 13.76; 1.01285.			
Commercial franc: (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1			
Amounts needed to buy one unit.			
		November 21, 1975	
		n exchange rates, one can find the value of	
		the national currencies of each of the followin	
		these rates do not take into account bank servic	
		\$	DM
		1.31	Gfr.
Canada	2.6515	5.4298	103.75*
Denmark (c)	39.092	26.99	15.077
France	2.5268	5.4078	8.8589
Germany (m)	2.6426	5.4298	103.75*
Italy	208.40	130.90	282.25
Japan	4.4223	0.0350	170.70*
Netherlands	2.5533	5.4298	103.75*
Portugal	208.40	130.90	282.25
Spain	208.40	130.90	282.25
Sweden	208.40	130.90	282.25
Switzerland	208.40	130.90	282.25
United Kingdom	208.40	130.90	282.25
United States	208.40	130.90	282.25
West Germany	208.40	130.90	282.25
Yugoslavia	208.40	130.90	282.25
The following are dollar rates only: Danish kroner; 16.46; Sw. krona; 13.76; 1.01285.			
Commercial franc: (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1			
Amounts needed to buy one unit.			

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

2-Sales in full.
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends, paying date are annual distributions based on quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Spec. dividends or payments not designated as such are identified in the following footnotes:
 a-Also extra or extras b-Annual rate dividend c-Declared dividend d-Declared dividend 12 months h-Declared or paid dividend or split up i-Declared or paid an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears j-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% k-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% l-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% m-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% n-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% o-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% p-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% q-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% r-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% s-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% t-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% u-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% v-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% w-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% x-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% y-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1% z-After this year, dividends optional or no action taken at last dividend meeting or paid in preceding 12 months plus 1%

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

22's 12% Xonics Inc
 47 8 16 16 16

in the fore-
on the last
al or extra
regular arc

plus stock
d or paid in
after stock
this year.

ars. A-New
d, deferred
Declared
k dividend.

limited cash
d and sales
ow—without
distributed.

reorganized by
assumed by
ude changes

nting to 25
s high-low
stock only.

16 — 16

15 254+ 16

16 236

17 238

18 236

19 436+ 19

20 436+ 19

21 436+ 19

22 436+ 19

23 436+ 19

24 436+ 19

25 436+ 19

26 436+ 19

27 436+ 19

28 436+ 19

29 436+ 19

30 436+ 19

31 436+ 19

32 436+ 19

33 436+ 19

34 436+ 19

35 436+ 19

36 436+ 19

37 436+ 19

38 436+ 19

39 436+ 19

40 436+ 19

41 436+ 19

42 436+ 19

43 436+ 19

44 436+ 19

45 436+ 19

46 436+ 19

47 436+ 19

48 436+ 19

49 436+ 19

50 436+ 19

51 436+ 19

52 436+ 19

53 436+ 19

54 436+ 19

55 436+ 19

56 436+ 19

57 436+ 19

58 436+ 19

59 436+ 19

60 436+ 19

61 436+ 19

62 436+ 19

63 436+ 19

64 436+ 19

65 436+ 19

66 436+ 19

67 436+ 19

68 436+ 19

69 436+ 19

70 436+ 19

71 436+ 19

72 436+ 19

73 436+ 19

74 436+ 19

75 436+ 19

76 436+ 19

77 436+ 19

78 436+ 19

79 436+ 19

80 436+ 19

81 436+ 19

82 436+ 19

83 436+ 19

84 436+ 19

85 436+ 19

86 436+ 19

87 436+ 19

88 436+ 19

89 436+ 19

90 436+ 19

91 436+ 19

92 436+ 19

93 436+ 19

94 436+ 19

95 436+ 19

96 436+ 19

97 436+ 19

98 436+ 19

99 436+ 19

100 436+ 19

1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	1g	1h	1i	1j	1k	1l	1m	1n	1o	1p	1q	1r	1s	1t	1u	1v	1w	1x	1y	1z	1aa	1ab	1ac	1ad	1ae	1af	1ag	1ah	1ai	1aj	1ak	1al	1am	1an	1ao	1ap	1aq	1ar	1as	1at	1au	1av	1aw	1ax	1ay	1az	1ba	1bb	1bc	1bd	1be	1bf	1bg	1bh	1bi	1bj	1bk	1bl	1bm	1bn	1bo	1bp	1bq	1br	1bs	1bt	1bu	1bv	1bw	1bx	1by	1bz	1ca	1cb	1cc	1cd	1ce	1cf	1cg	1ch	1ci	1cj	1ck	1cl	1cm	1cn	1co	1cp	1cq	1cr	1cs	1ct	1cu	1cv	1cw	1cx	1cy	1cz	1da	1db	1dc	1dd	1de	1df	1dg	1dh	1di	1dj	1dk	1dl	1dm	1dn	1do	1dp	1dq	1dr	1ds	1dt	1du	1dv	1dw	1dx	1dy	1dz	1ea	1eb	1ec	1ed	1ee	1ef	1eg	1eh	1ei	1ej	1ek	1el	1em	1en	1eo	1ep	1eq	1er	1es	1et	1eu	1ev	1ew	1ex	1ey	1ez	1fa	1fb	1fc	1fd	1fe	1ff	1fg	1fh	1fi	1fj	1fk	1fl	1fm	1fn	1fo	1fp	1fq	1fr	1fs	1ft	1fu	1fv	1fw	1fx	1fy	1fz	1ga	1gb	1gc	1gd	1ge	1gf	1gg	1gh	1gi	1gj	1gk	1gl	1gm	1gn	1go	1gp	1gq	1gr	1gs	1gt	1gu	1gv	1gw	1gx	1gy	1gz	1ha	1hb	1hc	1hd	1he	1hf	1hg	1hh	1hi	1hj	1hk	1hl	1hm	1hn	1ho	1hp	1hq	1hr	1hs	1ht	1hu	1hv	1hw	1hx	1hy	1hz	1ia	1ib	1ic	1id	1ie	1if	1ig	1ih	1ii	1ij	1ik	1il	1im	1in	1io	1ip	1iq	1ir	1is	1it	1iu	1iv	1iw	1ix	1iy	1iz	1ja	1jb	1jc	1jd	1je	1jf	1jg	1jh	1ji	1jj	1jk	1jl	1jm	1jn	1jo	1jp	1jq	1jr	1js	1jt	1ju	1jv	1jw	1jx	1jy	1jz	1ka	1kb	1kc	1kd	1ke	1kf	1kg	1kh	1ki	1kj	1kk	1kl	1km	1kn	1ko	1kp	1kq	1kr	1ks	1kt	1ku	1kv	1kw	1kx	1ky	1kz	1la	1lb	1lc	1ld	1le	1lf	1lg	1lh	1li	1lj	1lk	1ll	1lm	1ln	1lo	1lp	1lq	1lr	1ls	1lt	1lu	1lv	1lw	1lx	1ly	1lz	1ma	1mb	1mc	1md	1me	1mf	1mg	1mh	1mi	1mj	1mk	1ml	1mm	1mn	1mo	1mp	1mq	1mr	1ms	1mt	1mu	1mv	1mw	1mx	1my	1mz	1na	1nb	1nc	1nd	1ne	1nf	1ng	1nh	1ni	1nj	1nk	1nl	1nm	1nn	1no	1np	1nq	1nr	1ns	1nt	1nu	1nv	1nw	1nx	1ny	1nz	1oa	1ob	1oc	1od	1oe	1of	1og	1oh	1oi	1oj	1ok	1ol	1om	1on	1oo	1op	1oq	1or	1os	1ot	1ou	1ov	1ow	1ox	1oy	1oz	1pa	1pb	1pc	1pd	1pe	1pf	1pg	1ph	1pi	1pj	1pk	1pl	1pm	1pn	1po	1pp	1pq	1pr	1ps	1pt	1pu	1pv	1pw	1px	1py	1pz	1qa	1qb	1qc	1qd	1qe	1qf	1qg	1qh	1qi	1qj	1qk	1ql	1qm	1qn	1qo	1qp	1qq	1qr	1qs	1qt	1qu	1qv	1qw	1qx	1qy	1qz	1ra	1rb	1rc	1rd	1re	1rf	1rg	1rh	1ri	1rj	1rk	1rl	1rm	1rn	1ro	1rp	1rq	1rr	1rs	1rt	1ru	1rv	1rw	1rx	1ry	1rz	1sa	1sb	1sc	1sd	1se	1sf	1sg	1sh	1si	1sj	1sk	1sl	1sm	
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

		1978				
		Yest	Prev.	High	Low	
Amsterdam	103.89	90.48	97.29	77.00		
Brussels	110.35	110.00	110.00	110.00		closed
Frankfurt	140.85	146.40	147.61	116.56		
London 250	316.10	372.10	377.80	168.00		Th
London 500	187.17	184.49	187.80	64.49		
Milan	30.00	27.54	102.86	78.41		
Paris	123.80	122.60	132.70	99.70		
Stockholm	142.01	403.21	432.48	260.80		Amst
Tokyo n1	315.50	313.20	323.11	262.32		Bruss
Tokyo (o)	327.93	430.77	456.53	307.04		Frank
Zurich	276.40	277.69	281.20	258.20		Paris

(n) New. (o) Old.

Zurich

Brussels

London

Amsterdam

Frankfurt

Paris

Stockholm

Tokyo

Milan

Currency B

[illegible]

**Eurocurrency
Interest Rates**
German, Swiss

	Dollar	mark	franc
7 D.	5 1/2-5 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4
1 M	5 3/4-5 1/2	2 3/4-2 1/2	1 3/4-1 1/2
3 M	5 1/2-5 1/4	2 1/4-2 1/4	1 1/2-1 1/2
6 M	5 1/4-5 1/4	2 1/4-2 1/4	1 1/2-1 1/2
1 Y.	5 1/4-5 1/4	2 1/4-2 1/4	1 1/2-1 1/2

losing inter-bank for-
the major currencies
and financial
charges.

EF row. Swiss. Dan. Kr.
5.5650 100.305 44.725
72 14.74 67.23
8.624 87.80 42.85
73 14.025 112.65
17.585 26.41 115.65
11.285 166.300 73.015
74 15.75 115.65
6.0425 Ecuador, 26.2175
75 14.74 67.23
76 4.3920 Ycn: 503.04

JOB HUNTING

Don't wait for job ads!
own direct mail campaign
comprehensive list of
10,000 addresses & name of
title.

Writer: CADRE 2000, B.P.
73768 Paris Cedex

Tokyo Exchange		(2)
Nov. 21, 1975		
Price Yen	Price Yen	

1/4	Asahi Glass	276	Mitsui E. Wks.	629	
1/4	Canon	276	Mitsui Hyv. Ind.	629	
1/4	Dai Nip. Print.	271	Mitsui C. Corp.	648	
1/4	Fuji Bank	314	Mitsui Co.	468	
1/4	Fuji Photo	396	Mitsukoshi	460	
1/4	Hilatch	171	Nippon Elec.	192	
1/4	Honda Motor	370	Sharp	286	
1/4	K. Itoh	370	Suzuki	180	
1/4	Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.	2,470	
1/4	Kansai El. P.	670	Sumitomo Bk.	327	
1/4	Kao Soap	574	Taisho Marine	305	
1/4	Kirin Brewery	325	Tokaido Chem.	211	
1/4	Komatsu	385	Tokai	142	
1/4	Kubota	315	Tokai Marine	139	
1/4	Matsumi Ind.	577	Toshiba	575	

(c) Commercial franc (f) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1
Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Crisis Management

Professional Management Group
EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
ASSIGNMENTS including:
problem analysis
development of business strategy
and objectives, and
business plan implementation
responsibility.

Box 697, I.H.T., 6 Frankfurt,
Germany

DC Gold Index Quo
European Gold M

Nov. 21, 1975	
Open	C
London	141.85
Zurich	142.25
Paris (12.5 k/a)	144.35
U.S. dollars per ounce	
Intermarket Gold	144.85
Bonds (n.v.)	1,000.00
Indexed value	1,000.00
Value expressed in U.S. dollars	

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH INCOME OPPORTUNITY

OPPORTUNITY

Texas Refinery Corp. with offices and plant in Luxembourg needs

SALESMEN

in many areas throughout Europe to call on business and industry. English and native language required. Opportunity offers unrestricted earnings plus cash bonuses.

Air mail resumé in English to:
President A. M. Pate, Jr., Intern. Personnel Dept. RT,
P.O. Box 711, Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A. 76101.

**Strong and growing U.S. company, international
successful in the special printing machinery
supplies business with an established Euro**

subsidiary organization in five principal countries offers significant career opportunity to a dynamic self-starting executive to its

GENERAL MANAGER EUROPE

This new position, located in Amsterdam, entails complete responsibility for all existing markets and service operations and for improving the company's market penetration.

The ideal candidate will

- Be 35 to 45 years of age;
- Be marketing and sales growth oriented; have a proven record in line management and experience in printing, packaging or pharmaceutical machinery in semi-conductor manufacturing;
- Know the ways of Europe;
- Enjoy working with people of different nationalities and be able to lead by superior personal engagement to motivate a total of 30 management, sales and service personnel;
- Speak fluent English and German or French.

The compensation package offered is most attractive and in line with the requirements of the position and growth possibilities.

Please contact: Box D-3.107, Herald Tribune, Paris, with detailed resume—indicating your progressive accomplishments, desired income and earliest possible start.

SALES MANAGER

Medium-sized American producer of **INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS** is looking for a sales manager to handle the **CENTRAL EUROPEAN MARKET**.

Experience in industrial chemicals a must, degree in chemistry as well as at least two European languages an asset.

**Send C.V. with picture and expected salary to:
Box D 5, 113, Herald Tribune, Paris, France.**

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

You are a successful, international businessman with extensive line management experience gained in industrial products field. Your background demonstrates your ability to profitably manage all phases of an expanding manufacturing enterprise.

We have been retained by a major United States corporation to locate an individual with these qualifications who will assume the general management responsibility for a multi-plant subsidiary in Europe. This successful organization employs over 1,000 persons in the production of a comprehensive line of electro-mechanical devices.

Individuals with qualifying credentials are invited to submit resumes and current compensation information with the assurance of confidential handling.

Howard M. Sullivan,
DeVoto, Sullivan & Berry, Ltd.,
Management Consultants.

120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

European based International Hotel Management
Companies require

Company requires

Project Managers

to supervise preopening development of first class/
deluxe hotels in Far East, Europe and South America.
Previous experience or hotel background required.
Write with photograph and full particulars to:
Box D-5,118, Herald Tribune, Paris.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

QUINTILINGUAL JOURNALIST
+ EXPORTS AND MARKETING ASSISTANT
 (English, French, German, Italian and Spanish)
 Education in France, Austria and the U.S.A., 5 years experience in
 + mass media, 10 years in U.S. position. U.S. passport, U.S. consular
 + First to travel extensively. Location preferably in Paris, salary negoti-
 + able. F.F. 100,000. Possible location in Europe and eventually over-
 + seas.
 Please send offers to: Box D.5.111, International Herald Tribune
 21 Rue de Berri - 75008 Paris - France.

2 Other Top Seeds Also Fall

Ashe Tripped in S. African Tennis

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 21 (UPI)—In a day of shocks, the three seeds were forced out of the men's singles of the South African tennis championships today.

Observers could not have predicted the results in the world which did so many surprises in a day.

The biggest was the defeat of seeded Arthur Ashe of the United States, who went out 3-6, 6-3, 2-6 to South Africa's unseeded Pat Cramer.

Second-seeded Adriano Panatta was beaten by Rhodesia's Andrew Pattison 3-6, 6-7 after two bad performances by the Italian earlier in the tournament.

Then South African Frew McMillan eliminated third-seeded Eddie Dibbs of the United States in a controversial match 7-6, 6-1.

Dibbs, after complaining about line calls, threw the game away by hitting into the crowd which booed him as he left the court at the end of the game.

Through victories earlier in the tournament, Dibbs had acquired enough points to qualify for the Masters final tournament in Stockholm next month.

To add to the day, Buster Mottram of Britain, who scored an earlier upset victory over fourth-seeded Jaime Fillol of Chile, announced he was withdrawing because of illness.

South African Ray Moore, scheduled to play Mottram tonight, thus goes through to the quarterfinals to join Cramer, Pattison, McMillan, Karl Meier of West Germany, Onny Farun of New Zealand and Harold Solomon of the United States.

In their matches today, Farun, seeded No. 6, trounced South Africa's young Paul Aris 6-0, 6-4, eighth-seeded Muller beat South African John Yull 6-0, 6-3, and fourth-seeded Solomon outlasted fellow American Sherwood Stewart to win 6-2, 6-4.

The Solomon-Stewart clash was the best of the third-round matches. Solomon again showed his clever play in a baseline duel.

However, Stewart, conqueror of Romanian Ilie Nastase in this year's Wimbledon, played with determination in the second set.

which featured many long rallies. In the Ashe-Cramer duel, Cramer played near-faultless tennis, mainly from the baseline, and a clever tactical game, out-maneuvering Ashe at vital stages.

The American, who appeared lackadaisical in his two first-round matches, was erratic today and only occasionally showed flashes of his famous serve-and-volley game.

During the Panatta-Pattison match, Panatta stormed off the court at one point in protest over line-judging. Panatta did not look at all impressive in two earlier singles matches against unknown South African qualifiers and because of his late arrival from Buenos Aires, he clearly was given little time to get himself acclimated.

Grantes Downs Gorman. CALCUTTA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Top-seeded Manuel Orantes of Spain made quick work of Tom Gorman of the United States 6-1, 6-2, and India's Vijay Amritraj ousted Spain's Juan Gisbert, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, today to move into the semifinals of the Indian tennis championships here.

Orantes needed just 46 minutes to down the off-form Gorman and earn the right to play young American Mike Cahill, who earlier in the day took a walkover victory over third-seeded Alex Moya of the United States when the latter fell ill.

Amritraj, the local favorite and No. 2 seed, will face fourth-seeded Kim Warwick of Australia in tomorrow's other semifinal. Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.

Warwick rebounded from early trouble to defeat Pakistan's top player, Haroon Rahim, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2.



United Press International. BOARD ACTION—Bill Paterno of Notre Dame descends on Alexander Belov of Soviet national basketball team in game in New York Thursday night won by Russians. Another Belov—Sergei—was high scorer in the game.

On U.S. Basketball Tour

Russians Defeat Notre Dame

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Notre Dame relinquished an eight-point halftime lead and a 16-point second-half edge last night as the Russian national basketball team posted a 77-76 victory over the Fighting Irish at Madison Square Garden.

Sergei Belov scored 28 points, the last two with 1:47 to play, to give the Russians the one-point winning margin. Adrian Dantley was high scorer for Notre Dame with 24 points.

Dantley opened the second

half with eight points in a 4:15 span and three more quick Notre Dame goals gave the Irish a 66-50 lead. But the edge evaporated when the Russians retaliated with 12 straight points in 2:12 minutes. A 7-0 spurt then gave Russia a 71-69 lead.

Belov, a 6-3 guard, also scored 14 of the Russians' 15 points during one span in the first half. The victory gave the Russians a 6-3 record on their U.S. tour. On Wednesday night, they defeated Wake Forest University, 99-82.

NBA's McAdoo Pours in 50

RICHFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Bob McAdoo scored a Coliseum-record 50 points to lead the Buffalo Braves to a 118-115 overtime victory over Cleveland last night in a National Basketball Association game here.

The 6-10 center broke his own Coliseum scoring record of 48 points set Dec. 19, 1974. He and guard Randy Smith, who contributed 33 points, led a Buffalo comeback in which the Braves rebounded from a 23-point deficit.

With his team trailing 79-58 with 5:34 left in the third quarter, McAdoo scored 8 of the next 16 Buffalo points and the Braves out of the deficit to 14 at the third-quarter break, 86-72.

A three-point play by Smith with 4:33 left in regulation play helped the Braves catch up at 98-98. The Braves went ahead to stay on Smith's 10-foot jump shot after a rebound midway in the overtime.

McAdoo then added a steal and stuff shot to give the Braves a three-point lead at 110-107 and put the win on ice.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.



Bob McAdoo

bound midway in the overtime.

McAdoo then added a steal and stuff shot to give the Braves a three-point lead at 110-107 and put the win on ice.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

Center Jim Chones paced the Cavaliers with 35 points.

But Not Necessarily 'Quality'

New NFL Clubs Will Get 'Quantity'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT)—George Allen, the caddy coach of the Washington Redskins, wants the National Football League to make instant replay available as an aid to game officials on difficult decisions. But Art McNally, the supervisor of officials, says that when a referee, umpire, linesman or judge calls a play wrong, the league prefers that he stay wrong.

To be sure, those aren't McNally's words, exactly. He said the league believes that "to use instant replay with all its ramifications would ruin the continuity of the game." So at his game Sunday when the referee, on signal from the television director, calls the 10th time out for a substitution on an underarm deodorant, Allen might just possibly mutter, "What continuity?"

Still, it would not be altogether accurate to say that their reluctance to experiment with new ideas proves the football people have closed minds. In laying down the ground rules for an expansion draft by the teams that have franchised in Seattle and Tampa, the club owners demonstrated that they are capable of compromise. "We have created," Pete Rozelle declared when the plan was announced, "the largest pool of quality players ever available in football expansion."

'A Shilling Out'

He may be correct, although a year hence the owners, coaches and customers of the Seattle Seahawks and Tampa Bay Buccaneers may not agree that the generosity of the 26 owners now in the league passeth all understanding. The old guard has something in common with the philanthropist of whom it was written: "With one hand he put a penny in the urn of poverty, and with the other took a shilling out."

The pool in which the Seahawks and the Buccaneers will fish for manpower will contain more professional players than were available to earlier expansion teams like New Orleans, Kansas City and Cincinnati. It should, said Allen, be the new club's paying \$16 million for the privilege of dipping into the pool.

That is exactly twice the initiation fee paid by the last expansion team, Cincinnati, seven years ago. It is more than 26 times what Bill Boyer, Max Winter and associates were charged when they started the Minnesota Vikings in 1961. They laid out \$50,000 for permission to change, and \$50,000 for talent described by their coach as "a bunch of stiffs."

Exclusive Men's Clubs

Professional sports leagues are among the most exclusive men's clubs in the world and no one gets in on a pass.

It is impossible to say exactly how many professionals will be available in the expansion draft because the number will keep changing. For instance, each of the 26 existing clubs will hold out 30 of the 43 members of its active squad. The other 13 will be draft bait, and 26 times 13 comes to 338. Each club will freeze two men on its reserve lists, which includes players who are injured and out for the season and players in the armed forces or retired or playing in Canada or left stranded by the World Football League. The reserve lists now have 139 names but will grow before the season ends. If they have 190 names when the draft

opens Jan. 23, then 138 will be unprotected, bringing the pool to 478.

However, each time one of the established teams loses a player, it may freeze another one. Thus, when Tampa and Seattle have selected a man from every team, the pool will be reduced by 104 players—52 drafted and 52 frozen. This would leave 372 in the pool for the second round, and after that 52 more would be chosen from the 270 remaining.

'Quality' Players

It is, as Rozelle said, the largest pool yet created for an expansion draft. But the commissioner said the largest pool of "quality" players. Consider the Green Bay Packers or Cleveland Browns or New York Jets. After two rounds, 34 Browns will be marked untouchable. How many of those still eligible for the draft could be described as "quality" players? Yet Seattle and Tampa must each take three Browns no more and no less, whether they want them or not.

Chances are they will both draft some useful players, though their new lodge brothers will do what they can to prevent it. Even the group that Minnesota's Norm Van Brocklin called "stiffs" included players like Hugh Mc-

Elhenny, Dave Middleton and Grady Alderman, among others. However, the college draft is the likeliest source of choice talent, if the new clubs know where to look. Tampa and Seattle will take the first and second choices alternately in each of the 17 rounds, and each will be permitted to pick two additional scholars after the second, third, fourth and fifth rounds. Thus they will claim two of the first 28 players selected, six of the next 32 and so on until they have picked 28 of the first 158.

Tour of Campuses

The first man hired by the Minnesota Vikings 15 years ago was Joe Thomas, who set right out on a tour of the campuses. The Vikings, like the Buccaneers and Seahawks, were allowed to pick first on each round. One of the first men Joe Thomas chose was a quarterback named Francis Tarkey.

Joe Thomas laid the foundation for the Vikings, the only team that ever lost in the Super Bowl three times. Then he went to Miami and put down the base on which Don Shula built the finest team in football. Now he's got the Baltimore Colts beginning to feel their oats. Thus the secret of success.

The Pro Football Weekend

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT)—Following is an evaluation of this weekend's games in the National Football League, with the teams' won-lost records in parentheses:

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Chicago (2-7) at Los Angeles (7-2).—Another of the many mismatches in the NFL this season. Favorite: Los Angeles by 16 points.

Philadelphia (2-7) at Dallas (6-3).—The Cowboys' defenses have given up 95 points in the last three games, with is unlike them. Coach Tom Landry hopes to start a drive for the playoffs with four interdivision games ahead. Art Malone, the Eagles' best running back, has hurt. They usually give the Cowboys fits. Favorite: Dallas by 5.

San Francisco (4-5) at New Orleans (2-7).—Steve Spurrier's fine play since he was restored as the No. 1 quarterback has given the 49ers new enthusiasm. The Saints are deep into their ninth straight losing season. Favorite: San Francisco by 7.

Cincinnati (8-1) at Cleveland (6-3).—It just happens that the Bengals' strength is passing and the Browns' weakness is passing defense. Rival passers have completed 60 per cent of their attempts against Cleveland, averaging two touchdowns a game. Favorite: Cincinnati by 12.

Baltimore (5-4) at Miami (7-3).—The Colts have a scoring machine. Only Buffalo has made more points, 278 to 269. The Dolphins have lost Mike Kolen, their middle linebacker, for the season with knee surgery, and a rookie, Steve Towle, must take over. This one could be close. Favorite: Miami by 7.

New England (2-8) at Buffalo (5-4).—Jim Plunkett, inexplicably booted at home last Sunday when returning from injury, is hurt again and Steve Grogan will be the Patriots' quarterback. The sudden discharge of Mack Herron was shocking. The Bills, who won their first four, could not stand up to a tough schedule which is not over yet. Favorite: Buffalo by 6.

INTERCONFERENCE

Jets (2-7) at St. Louis (7-2).—It's easier to replace a coach than the players and Ken Shipp, the Jets' new coach, has not been behind to induce cardiac arrest in the fourth quarter. Favorite: St. Louis by 8.

Oakland (7-2) at Washington (4-5).—The Raiders have won four straight, scoring 153 points. Ernie Zeffert, the Saints' coach whose team lost, 48-10, described them as "awesome, with the best passing game I've ever seen." Bill Kilmer, the injured Redskins quarterback, can play but George Allen may stick with Randy Johnson one more week. He did well against the Cardinals. Favorite: Oakland by 3.

San Diego (4-5) at Minnesota (8-1).—What a pairing! Dan Fouts, the Chargers' quarterback, probably cannot play on account of a bad shoulder. The Vikings have beaten only one team with a winning record. Detroit. They meet Washington next. Favorite: Minnesota by 21.

Detroit (4-5) at Kansas City (4-5).—Rick Forzano, the good-humored coach, deserves much credit for keeping the Lions going in spite of a score of injuries. The Chiefs' quarterback, Mike Livingston, is out and they will start Len Dawson or Tony Adams. Favorite: Kansas City by 1.

Denver (4-5) at Atlanta (2-7).—Falcon fans are apathetic but their star rookie quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, may be ready after missing three games. The Broncos' offense is disappointing. Schedule in a disappointing season. Favorite: Denver by 3.

Giants (5-4) vs. Green Bay (1-8) at Milwaukee. Bart Starr, the ever-hopeful Packers coach, says, "We're going to bounce back." They will have to do it without Jim Carter, the wounded middle linebacker who will be missed. The Giants will be operating without two of their best. John Mendenhall and Bob Tucker. Jim Orendovich, Tucker's replacement, has fine credentials. Favorite: Green Bay by 4.

MONDAY NIGHT

Pittsburgh (5-1) at Houston (7-2).—The Steelers beat the Oilers just barely on a late touchdown pass Nov. 9. The Oilers' Billy Johnson has returned three points and one kickoff for touchdowns. That's a feat tying an NFL season record. Everyone in Houston is excited except the cool quarterback, Dan Fouts. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 4.

THE IRISH HOSPITALS PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL THROUGH RACING

IRISH SWEEPS LINCOLN Doncaster Merch
IRISH SWEEPS DERBY Curragh June
IRISH SWEEPS CAMBRIDGESHIRE Newmarket October
IRISH SWEEPS HURDLE Leopardstown December

IN EACH DRAW ONE SUPER PRIZE OF £400,000 and many prizes of £75,000, £20,000 and £10,000 plus hundreds of smaller prizes.

CLOSES 5th DEC. 1975

RECEIVED PRIZEWINNERS NOTIFIED WORLDWIDE

FULL TICKET £2 OR LOCAL CURRENCY EQUIVALENT SUBSCRIPTION

Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate apply to—

SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND

Remittances must be made payable to: SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS

Brazil at 6-1 In World Cup

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI)—Bookmakers today gave Brazil the 6-1 favorite to win the World Cup for a fourth time following the win yesterday for the competition that winds up in Argentina in 1978.

Second favorites are the 7-1 finalists, West Germany and the Netherlands, at 7-1. Argentina is a 10-1 bet.

Those who like betting on outsiders can have Zambia at 500-1 or the United States 1000-1.

Olympics Take-Over Set

USCBC, Nov. 21 (AP)—The U.S. Olympic Committee yesterday assumed responsibility for staging the 1976 summer Olympic Games in Montreal. It posted an estimate that the games would cost \$1.03 billion, a deficit of \$609 million.

The take-over was completed at the provincial assembly and legislation setting up a new board to assume leadership and control of the stadium, swimming pool and velodrome.

Boxing Postponed

OKYO, Nov. 21 (Reuters)—The World Boxing Association today postponed the match between champion Ben Vilafra of the Philippines and Japanese challenger Morito Kashiwaba, initially scheduled for Dec. 15, because of the postponement of the games, the promoters said.

NHL Standings

Pacific Division

Seattle 10-4-2-26 71 57
Los Angeles 7-7-4-28 53 53
Vancouver 7-8-4-28 53 53
San Jose 7-10-3-26 53 53
Calgary 7-10-3-26 53 53

Central Division

Chicago 10-4-2-26 71 57
Detroit 7-7-4-28 53 53
Minnesota 7-8-4-28 53 53
St. Louis 7-10-3-26 53 53
Columbus 7-10-3-26 53 53

Atlantic Division

Pittsburgh 10-4-2-26 71 57
New York 7-7-4-28 53 53
Philadelphia 7-8-4-28 53 53
Washington 7-10-3-26 53 53
Boston 7-10-3-26 53 53

Western Division

San Diego 10-4-2-26 71 57
Los Angeles 7-7-4-28 53 53
Vancouver 7-8-4-28 53 53
San Jose 7-10-3-26 53 53
Calgary 7-10-3-26 53 53

ABA Result

Thursday's Games

San Diego 112, Cleveland 115 (McAdoo 50, R. Smith 25, Chones 35, Washington 21, Drew 18, Barkley 11)

ABA Result

Thursday's Games

San Diego 112, Cleveland 115 (McAdoo 50, R. Smith 25, Chones 35, Washington 21, Drew 18, Barkley 11)

ABA Result

Thursday's Games

The College Football Weekend: Traditional Games and Bowl Politics

Yale-Harvard

By Deane McGowen

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT)—The Yale-Harvard football game, which will be played in the Bowl of the Ivy League, is the most important thing in their lives. It is important. The Ivy League championship will be at stake.

Speaking from his dormitory in New Haven, Smoot played a game at linebacker. "I'm excited. This game is going to be a lot of fun," Smoot said. "I think we have a good chance. It's going to be a super effort for us to win, really in the Bowl before all the people."

Offensive Tackle

Smoot's counterpart at Harvard Danny Jiggett, a 265-pound nose tackle and Harvard's black captain, signed a letter of intent to Ohio State. He also had been accepted at Yale, but Harvard struck his fancy. That Harvard's fortune and Yale's fortune.

The Biggest Game

About the game, Jiggett said, "It's one going to mean a lot to the fans. It's our first opportunity to win the championship outright. Both teams go in as 5-1 league marks. It's the best game I've ever played in, the biggest game most of the guys have ever been in."

The result will be a lot of incentive for the fans. That's another reason why you play the game. You're a performer, and it's a stage is that 100 yards. You want to win for yourself, the fans and the people behind scenes."

College Odds

Favorite

Ohio State 10-4-2-26 71 57
Yale 7-7-4-28 53 53
Harvard 7-8-4-28 53 53
Columbia 7-10-3-26 53 53
Princeton 7-10-3-26 53 53

Stanford-California

Stanford 10-4-2-26 71 57
California 7-7-4-28 53 53
Washington 7-8-4-28 53 53
Oregon 7-10-3-26 53 53
Utah 7-10-3-26 53 53

Stanford-California

Stanford 10-4-2-26 71 57
California 7-7-4-28 53 53
Washington 7-8-4-28 53 53
Oregon 7-10-3-26 53 53
Utah 7-10-3-26 53 53

Stanford-California

Stanford 10-

